WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1899.

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XVIIITH YEAR.

THEATERS-

With Dates of Events. RPHEUM—TONIGHT. REGULAR MATINEE TODAY.

OROSCO'S BURBANK THEATRE. OLIVER MOROSCO, Lessee and Manager.

Fox office now open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Commencing next Sunday, Sept. 3rd. sumptuous production of Sarcou's masterpiece, MADAM SANS GENE, interpreted by the full strength of the famous FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Our prices never change, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c; Box Scats, \$1.00; Loge Seats, 75c. Telephone Main 1270.

A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL

SAN DIEGO

...AND ...

CORONADO

XCURSION SEPT. ist and 2d.

XCURSION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.-

Particulars at Santa Fe Office, Corner Second and Spring Streets.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—3% hours from Los Angeles.

Three Boats on Saturdays to the control of the

From San Fedro, connecting with the Southern Pacific and Terminal Railway trains leaving Los Angeles as per their time schedule. Round trip in one day can be made, allowing five hours on the Island on Sundays and two hours on other days. Concert daily by the Catalina Island MARINE BAND OF 21 ARTISTS. Fishing Ioating, Bathing, Goat Hunting and other numerous natural attractions. Among the attractions not possible at other resorts may be mentioned the

SUBMARINE CARDENS AND FORE**STS IN AVALO**N BAY

As viewed from Glass-bottom Boats, and where the deep-sea dredge operates and secures beautiful and hideous living wonders of the deep for the

Zoological Station and Aquarium

Of Catalina Island, and where animals from the Angel Fish to the Octopus (Devil Fish) now alive can be seen in glass tanks. Two large Hotels—METROPOLE AND ISLAND VILLA. For full information apply to BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone Main 36.

OUNT LOWE RAILWAY—
GRANDEST RIDE ON EARTH. "YE ALPINE TAVERN," 5000 feet above sea level, among the giant pines, a perfect mountain resort. Hotel rates \$12.50 and up per week. Guests remaining one week or longer allowed a rebate of their Mount Lowe Failway fare, and a 50c round trip rate Alpine to Los Angeles, daily if desired. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave 8 and 10 a.m., 1 and 4 p.m., returning arrive 9,30 a.m., 12,30 and 5,30 p.m. Tickets and full information office 214 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

Our Fruits and Vegetables are always so fresh and clean, is we display

No Goods on the Sidewalk.

Mason Quart Jars, 45c Dozen; Half Gallons, 55c Dozen

We Ship to all Points. Tel. M. 398. 213-215 W. Second St.

EACHES AND PEARS—FOR CANNING. TODAY 2%c LB.

300-2-4 AND 306 TEMPLE STREET.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS-

TRADE AT HEADQUARTERS AND TAKE NO CHANCES: Fresh shipment of Eastern Concord Grapes and Sykle Pears.

We Lead and Ship Everywhere.

ARBONS—"Every Picture a Work of Art."
16—MEDALS—16
Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable condition of amosphere in the world.

atmosphere in the world. STUDIO 2204 SOUTH SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck

FITZGERALD MUSIC AND PIANO CO.

A good place to trade-113 South Spring Street. Fischer & Knabe Pianos

THE REASON WHY-

Aug. 29th and 30th-Round Trip \$88.85.

One on Sundays, and Two on other days,

STRICH FARM—South Pasadena—

Delightfully cool, shady grounds. Tips, Boas and, Plumes—an imsortment at Producers' Prices.
"One of the strangest sights in America."—N. Y. Journal.

SINGLE PART-FOURTEEN PAGES | PRICE 3 CENTS

Round Trip

Returning.

Good 30 Days

This will be the last excursion this season

M'LLE ALEXANDRA DAGMAR. Beautiful Singer, CARDOWNIE TROUPE, (5) Character Dancers, MANSFIELD and WILBUR, Sketch Artists in "COLOR BLIND;" ESMERALDA, Musical Queen of the Wire; WONDERFUL DEONZOS, Barrel Acrobats, LINTON and McINTYRE, Vivacious Comedians, MUSICAL ALDEN and Strap Hill, Ragime Singers.

PRICES—Best Reserved Seats 25c and 50c. Gallery 10c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday—Any seat 25c; Children 10c. Tel. Main 1447.

Gen. Wheeler to Join Gen. MacArthur.

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

Will Be Given the Command of Funston's Brigade.

Rapid Progress Can Be Made FIESTA PARK—Base Ball. MERCHANTS VS. LOS ANGELES. SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M. 25c. Ladies free. Shaded seats. Coolest place in town With More Troops.

> Angeles to Be Made the Division aarters - Arrival of the Grant at San Francisco-Preparations for Reception

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MANILA, Aug. 29, 6:10 p.m.-[By Manila Cable.l Gen. Wheeler has been ordered to Gen. MacArthur's forces He will be given command of Gen. Funston's brigade, which Col. Liscum has commanded temporarily.

Gen. Wheeler will proceed to San Fernando tomorrow, after having spent a week in energetically visiting the lines. He said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am much pleased with the situation. I think that when Maj.-Gen. Otis gets more troops here he will make rapid progress, The country is more favorable for military operations than I supposed. The impression that the country is unhealthy is wrong."

The railroad to Angeles will be re stored in a week, and Gen. MacArthu will advance his headquarters to that

> THE GRANT IN PORT. Transport Lies in the Stream

Until This Morning.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.-United transport Grant, bearing the Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming volunteers, arrived here tonight shortly before midnight. The Grant left Manila August 1, and touched a Nagasaki and Yokohama, and left the latter port for San Francisco August 13. Owing to the lateness of the hour the Federal quarantine officer did not board the transport, and pending his inspection, she will lie in the stream. She will be boarded at an early hour

Idaho has the largest delegation here for the reception of the returning oldiers, the Welcoming Committee from that State being headed by Gov. Frank Steuenberg and United States Senator Shoupe. The reception plans include a breakfast for the boys upon the way of their debarkation and a banquet at the Presidio after they reach their tenting ground.

Before the Grant was sighted, orders had been given by Maj.-Gen. Shafter to Col. Duboce of the First California Infantry, and to Maj. Rice of the California artillery to hold their commands in readiness to escort in the men from the Grant from the wharf

The ship will land at San Francisc thirty officers and 516 enlisted men of the First North Dakota Infantry, U.S.V. twenty-eight officers and 445 enlisted men of the First Idaho Infantry, U.S.V. twelve officers and 243 enlisted men o the First Wyoming Infantry, two officers and fifty-seven enlisted men of Battery A. Wyoming Light Artillery U.S.V.; eight officers and eighty-four discharged soldiers, twenty-five convalescent patients, seven naval prisoners, two naval hospital patients and four civilian passengers.

During the voyage there were five leaths as follows: August 2, Sergeant Benjamin Moore, Co. H, First Wyoming, died of dysentery and was buried at sea. August 3, Hospital Steward Frederick Durham, an insane patient, eluded his guards and jumped overboard at night. A boat was lowered but no trace of the man could be found. August 6, Thomas Olsen, corporal Co. F, Wyoming Regiment, died at Nagasaki on board ship; buried at aki. A fireman, Robert Starall, died and was buried at sea August 15. August 20, David Harrold, corporal Co. K. First North Dakota, died at sea; body on board.

At Yokohama a Mr. Coakley, a civilian passenger and Capt. Clark of Wyoming Light Artillery, were left behind as were also two passengers, one refrigerating engineer and one oiler from the crew.

TROOPS AT PRESIDIO.

Haste is Being Used in Their Dispatch to Manila.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—All haste is being used in the dispatch of the troops now waiting here to Manila. It is expected the entire casual detachment now at the Presidio will set sail within about two weeks.

The Puebla left today with 650 recruits. The Warren goes on the 1st and the Columbia on the 5th with as and the columna and the state with the many recruits and casuals as they can carry. If these (assignments do not take up all the recruits now at the Presidio, the remainder will be shipped market....Live stock at Chicago...

WHAT HAVE WE DONE TO BE THUS AFFLICTED?



Bryan is coming to California, let's take to the brush.

on the Sherman, which will be ready in on the Sherman, which will be about ten days.

The Leelanaw will leave with her horses on the 31st of this month. The Colorado regiment turned over their arms today. They have been assured by the citizens of their State of a special train to Denver and expect to

cial train to Denver and expect eave about September 9.

GEN. SHAFTER PRAISED.

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR TESTIFIES T HIS EFFICIENCY.

Disembarking of Troops and Their Prompt Removal to the Presidio Convinces Gov. Thomas That No Precautions Had Been Neglected.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The War Department has made public the fol-lowing correspondence between the Governor of Colorado and Secretary

Root: "DENVER (Colo.,) Aug. 24, 1899.-Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington-Dear Sir: I visited San Francisco last week to be present upon the arrival of the Colorado volunteers from Manila, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency which, in

der Gen. Shafter on the occasion men-

"The transport was promtly docked and the troops were promptly us-embarked; every facility for immediate movement to the Presidio was fur-nished, and a personal inspection of their tents and quarters, convinced me that no sanitary precaution had been neglected in the preparation which had been made for their enforced detention as preliminary to their dis-

change.
"I have taken the liberty to impose
this opinion upon your valuable time
because I have heard various adverse,
criticisms of Gen. Shafter's management in similar cases, and from my
personal observation could conceive
no legitimate ground for them no legitimate ground for them.

"I have the honor to be your most bedient servant. [Signed]

"CHARLES S. THOMAS. "Governor of Colorado." Secretary Root's reply was as fol-

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington (D. C.,) Aug. 29, 1899.—My Dear Sir I thank you for your letter of August 24, testifying to the efficiency which has characterized the action of the Department of the Pacific under Gen. Shafter, on the occasion of the arrival of the Colorado volunteers from Ma-nila. There ere so many ready to say rrom Manila, and I case presents in the efficiency which, in ill-natured things that it is reall my judgment, characterized the action of the Department of the Pacific unvariable opinion of this description. ill-natured things that it is reall;

"I am, dear sir, with great respect edient servant.

"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War." [Signed]

PREPARING A WELCOME. daho, North Dakota and Wyoming

Troops not Forgotten.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Arrangements have been completed for receiving the Idaho, North Dakota and

rangements have been completed for receiving the Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming volunteers due at any hour to arrive from Manilo on the Grant. The three State delegations, which are here to extend a welcome, have reached an understarding, so that there will be no conflict in the programme. The plan in general is for the officials and welcoming committees from the three States, to go out on tugs to meet the transport, as soon as it is sighted. Each soldier will be presented with a box of luncheon to eat before debarking from the Grant. The troops will then march to the Presidio escorted by Gen. Shafter and staff and the regular and volunteer garrison. United States Senator Shoupe of Idaho has arrived, and will barticipate in the welcome to be given the troops, in company with Gov. Stenenberg of the same State, Senator Hansborough of North Dakota, Gov. Richards of Wyoming and many other prominent citizens of the States which sent the men now on the Grant to the war. The Minnesota and South Dakota regiments are due about September 9 on the Sheridan.

REGIMENT'S MUSTER-OUT. ol. Duboce Sets Time for Beginning

at September 20.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REP

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Preparatory work for the mustering-out process is assuming shape in the camps of the California Regiment and the heavy artillery. Captains and clerks were busy today making up the com-pany rolls that must be sent to Washngton and returned before the men are

pany rolls that must be sent to Washington and returned before the men are paid off.

Col. Duboce said the work of mustering-out would begin about the 20th of September. Meanwhile the boys spend their time visiting friends and relatives except for the few hours they are required to stay in camp.

Next Sunday afternoon, a memorial service in honor of the fall of the heroes will be held at the Alhambra Theater. Short addresses will be made by Dr. B. F. Cherrington of Plymouth Congregational Church, Dr. Robert McKenzie, Rabbi Voorsanger, Prof. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, Prof. T. B. Bacon of the University of California and Father McKinnon who was with the boys during their campaign. Music by the band of the First California Regiment will open and close the service and the Loring Club, comprising one hundred male voices, will lead the singing.

DEWEY HOME FUND.

Not Yet Twenty Thousand Dollars, [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Although
the Dewey home fund is increasing
only by small contributions and has
not yet reached the \$20,000 mark, Treasurer Roberts says there are \$15,000 additional in, sight for the fund. This
amount has been promised from New
York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago,
Milwaukee and other western cities
DECERTIFING, VOLLINTEER REGI. RECRUITING VOLUNTEER REGI-

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Although recruiting for the ten new volunteer regiments has not yet been actively started in all parts of the country, 2764 men have already been raised for these regiments, including 157 enrolled yesterday. Additional recruiting stations are being established in different parts of the country.

of the Southern Pacific Company was today informed that he will receive a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army, and will go at once to Manila. Lieut. Jones, who is only 19 years old, was a member of Co, F, in the Eighth egiment, and some time ago took the examination for a commission.

AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES | 5 CENTS

SCHEME WATCHED.

Gen. Wilson Will Protect the People.

Espee's Action. Can Stop Any Work Prejudicial

to San Pedro.

Capt. Meyler to Investigate the

ections of the River and Harbon Act Under Which He Can Operways Prohibited.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the War Department. has taken the first step toward guarding public interests in San Pedro Harbor and preventing any usurpation of public rights by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The entire work at San Pedro is in charge of Capt. J. J. Meyler, who for some time has been absent from his post on account of family bereavement. Capt. Meyler is now returning from Washington to San Pedro, and the Southern Pacific Company's action has

been referred to him. Gen. Wilson said today that the War Department had no information concerning the Southern Pacific's acts in establishing a ferry line in the harbor, other than the lucid statement set forth in an editorial printed in The Times a few weeks ogo. Acting upon this information, however, he has called Capt. Meyler's attention officially to the matter, and the latter officer has full authority to take such action as the case may need. If Capt. Meyler finds the Southern Pacific violating the statutes he has power to order the company to stop. The statutes bearing upon the matter are found in the River and Harbor Act, approved March 3,

1899—sections 10 to 17, as follows:
"Sec. 10—That the creation of any obtruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress, to the navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States in hereby prohibited; and it shall not a lawful to build or sommence the I tilding of any wharf, pier, dolphin, boom, weir, breakwater, bulkhead, jetty, or other structures in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, navigable river or other water of the United States, outside established harbor lines, or where no harbor lines have been established, except on plans ecommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of War; and it shall not be lawful to excavate or fill, or in any manner to alter or modify the course, locations, condition, or capacity of ony port, road-stead, haven, harbor, canal, lake, harbor of refuge, or inclosure within the limits of any breakwater or of the channel of any navigable water of the United States, unless the work has been recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of War prior to begins

"Sec. 11-That where it is made manifest to the Secretary of War that the establishment of harbor lines is essential to the preservation and protection of harbors he may, and is hereby, authorized to cause such lines to be established, beyond which no piers, wharves, bulkheads, or other works shall be extended or deposits made, except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by him; provided, that whenever the Secretary of War grants to any person or persons permission to extend plers, wharves, bulkheads, or works, or to make deposits in any tidal harbor or river of the United States beyond any harbor lines established under authority of the United States, he shall cause to be ascertained the omount of tidewater displaced by any such structure or by any such deposits, and he shall, if he deem it necessary, require the parties to the permission is given to make compensation for such displacement either by excavating in some part of the haror, including tide-water channels be tween high and low water mark, to such an extent as to create a basin for as much tide-water as may be displaced by such structure or by deposits, or in any other mode that may be satisfactory to him.

"Sec. 12-That every person and every corporation that shall violate any of the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 11 of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the Secretary of War in pursuance of the provisions of the said section 14 (eleven,) shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on con-viction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2500 nor less than \$500, or by imprisonment (in the case of a natural person) not exceeding one re being established in different parts of the country.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
OAKLAND, Aug. 29.—Fireman Jones of the Southern Pacific Company was the Southern Pacific Company was lation of the provisions of the said sections may be enforced by the injunction of any Circuit Court exercising jurisdiction in any district in which such structures may exist, and proper proceedings to this end may be instituted under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States.

"Sec. 13—That it shall not be lawful.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

BBOTSFORD INN_Corner Eighth and Hope Streets The best appointed family hotel in the city, special rates to permanent guests Spacious, airy court under glass. Electric cars to and from all parts of the city and depots.

A good place to trade—in South Spirit Rentz.—Fine location on south side State Street, near corner of Orange. Room 40x118, high ceiling two 10-foot show windows; shady side of street, no awning necessary. Ready October first. For terms, address K. C. WELLS, Redlands.

OTEL PALMS—Corner Sixth and Broadway. H. C. FRYMAN, Proprietor, (For 4 years Manager Mt. Lowe Hotels.)
Seventy-five elegantly furnished rooms; 25 suites with private baths. American and European plans. Rates reasonable.

YATICK HOUSE—Cor. First and Main Sts., Hart Bros., props. "The Popular Hotel," remodeled; 75 additional rooms, all newly furnished everything strictly first-class. Elevator. American plan. \$1.25 to \$3.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, 50 cents up.

BELLEVUE TERRACE HOTEL—Corner Sixth and Figueros Sts. Geo. W. Lynch & Co., Props. Strictly first-class Family Hotel. Fine cuisine, newly furnished, sunny rooms, steam heat, baths; large playgrounds for children. An ideal, picturesque Califernia Hotel. Rates \$2.00 and up. Special terms by the week.

THE BELEMONT HOTEL—432 Facingle Street. Healthy location, near courthouse PLEASANT HOME, sunny rooms, front suites, glass porch, furnace heat, good board.

MYSTERY FOR OMAHA. Woman Found Dead on the Pave-

ment in the Residence Section.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

OMAHA, Aug. 29.—A woman whose identity is a mystery, was found dead on the pavement on Park avenue this morning by a newspaper carrier. Doctors say that she had been dead for several hours and that death resulted from a fracture of the skull evidently caused by a fall on the pavement.

People who live in the vicinity say that about 11 o'clock last night they heard a woman scream and saw a buggy passing, in which was a man and woman. The man was lashing the horse into a run and holding the woman who was standing up and evidently trying to jump out of the buggy.

Phere is at present no clue as to the cared for.

identity of either party. The woman is well dressed and evidently a woman of refinement. The street where she was found is in the heart of the best residence section of the city.

LARGE SUM UNEXPENDED. Remainder of Reception Fund Will Assist Sick and Destitute.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.-Ove \$20,000 of the sum contributed by the people for the reception of the Cali-fornia volunteers remains unexpended, and will be used in aiding the sick and destitute. destitute among them. Employment will be found for all who desire it, and the families of the men will also be

Points of the News in Today's Times.

INDEX TO THE NEWS BUDGET:-Volume: Fresh A. P. Night Report and exclusive Times specials received by wire since dark last night, about 11 columns, Financial and Commercial, about 3 columns. Day Report (not so fresh) about 16 columns. Aggregate, 30 columns, The Index (for both telegraphic and local news) refers to general classification, subject and page.]

The City-Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14. Suit brought to determine legality of University annexation....Merchants' excursion suggestion taken up....Increased interest in recruiting....Normal School trustees undecided as to Dr. Van Liew's successor.... Halpin appointed captain in Thirty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry Catholic largely attended District pienie school-teachers charged with laxness by County Board of Education Campaign in Luzon not criticised by Cali-fornia volunteers....Ike Barman hurt brary changes Saloon licenses transferred....Benefit for reception of Battery D.... No word of blame for the wife in the Cook inquest Specifications for the proposed jetty extension at San Diego Many inquiries received from would-be buyers of city bonds.... Chaudefosse arraigned for the shooting in Dead Man's Cañon.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.

End of a feud at San Francisco... Remainder of volunteer reception fund will assist destitute soldiers....Representatives of counties answer to citation....Tennis cracks arrive at De Monte....Lack of watchfulness caused the wreck at Santa Clara Possible trouble in insurance compact ... Mrs Baker dies of a beating at San Fran-

Financial and Commercial-Page 12. Local produce markets....Shares and money at New York General eastern markets....Chicago grain....New York money Treasury statement Drafts

Southern California-Page 13.

Vigilance Committee to tear down oil wells on Santa Barbara beach....San Diego will appeal its water-bond case. Chinaman's horse drowned at Coronado....Anaheim walnut crop out of danger and alfalfa plentiful....New fruit association organized at Covina Construction of an electric plant at Santa Ana assured.... Mountain fire in the San Antonio Cañon Alleged horsethief arrested at Lompoc....Boy burglars make a raid at Pasadena. Forest fires at San Bernardino county. in a street-car collision....Public Li- Fishing excursion from Santa Monica. By Cable-Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

Col. Cordier Testifies in the Dreyfus trial....Another case of treason for the French....Senator Lindsay addresses American Bar Association....Imperial Chancellor regrets Diet's non-approval of the Canal Bill....London newspaper comments on South African situation. Wellman and party back from Franz Josef Land....Revolutionists win victories in Santo Domingo ... Racing at Sheepshead....American miner's claim to be pressed in London

General Eastern-Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Gen. Wilson watching harbor ferry scheme..., Miners on Yaqui River unmolested....No secret agreement with are Canada....Gen. Shafter praised by Gov. of the co ernor of Colorado Large attendance of Democrats in Ohio....Coliseum vic tims now number ten women found dead in the street at Omaha....Santa Fé line to San Francisco will soon b and silver....San Francisco grain and in operation....Eastern baseball... Idalta wins futurity at Dubuque... Battleship Alabama satisfactory....Rloting at Cleveland.

to throw, discharge, or deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be thrown, discharged, or deposited either from or out of any ship, barge, or other floating craft of any kind, or from the shore, wharf, manufacturing establishment, or mill of any kind, any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever other than that flowing from streets and sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state, into any navigable water of the United States, or into any tributary of any navigable water from which the same shall float or be washed into such navigable water; and it shall not be lawful to deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited material of any kind in any place on the bank of any tributary of any navigable water, where the same shall be liable to be washed into such navigable water, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or floods, or otherwise, whereby navigation shall or may be impeded or obstructed; provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to, apply to, or prohibit the operations in connection with the improvement of navigable waters or construction of public works, considered necessary and proper by the United States officers supervising such improvement of public works, and provided further, that the Secretary of War, whenever in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers anchorage and navigation will not be injured thereby, may permit the deposit of any material above mentioned in navigable waters, within limits to be defined and under conditions to be prescribed by him, provided application is made to him prior to depositing such material; and whenever any permit is so granted the conditions thereof shall be strictly complied with, and any violation thereof shall be unlawful.

"Sec. 14—That it shall not be lawful for any person or presons to take possession of or make use of for any purpose, or build upon, alter, deface, de-

"Sec. 14—That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take possession of or make use of for any pur pose, or build upon, alter, deface, de stroy, move, injure, obstruct by fasten ing vessels theneto or otherwise, or in any manner whatever impair the use fulness of any seawall, bulkhead, jetty dike, levee, wharf, pier, or other worlbuilt by the United States, or any piece of plant floating or otherwise, used in

of plant, floating or otherwise, used in the construction of such work under the control of the United States, in whole or in part, for the preservation and improvement of any of its navigable waters or to prevent floods, or as boundory marks, tide gauges, surveying stations, buoys, or other established marks, nor remove for ballast or other purpose any stone or other material composing such works; provided, that the Secretary of War may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the temporary occupation or use of eay of the aforementioned public works when in his judgment such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest. "Sec. 15—That it shall not be lawful to tie up or anchor vessels or other craft in navigable channels in such a manner as to prevent or obstruct the passage of other vessels or craft; or to voluntarily or carelessly sink, or permit or cause to be sunk, vessels or other craft in navigable channels; or to float loose timber and logs, or to float what is known as sack rafts of timber and logs in streams or channels actually navigated by steamboats in such manner as to obstruct, impede, or endanger navigation. And whenever a vessel, raft, or other craft is wrecked and sunk in a navigable channel, accidentally or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the owner of such sunken craft to immediately mark it with a buoy or beacon during the day and a lighted lantern at night, and to maintain such marks until the sunken craft is removed or obandoned, and the neglect or failure of the said owner so to do shall be unlawful; and it shall be the duty of the owner of such sunken craft to immediately mark it with a buoy or beacon during the day and a lighted lantern at night, and to maintain such marks until the sunken craft is removed or observed and sunken craft to commence the immediate provided for a term to be fixed by the Judge before the provision of the sa any boat, vessel, scow, raft, or other craft used or employed in violating any craft used or employed in violating any of the provisions of sections 13, 14 and 15 of this act shall be liable for the pecuniary penalties specified in this section, and in addition thereto for the amount of the damages done by said boat, vessel scow, raft, or other craft, which latter sum shall be placed to the credit of the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor or waterway in which the damage occurred, and said boat, vessel, scow, raft, or other craft may be proceeded against summarily by way of libel in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.

"Sec. II—That the Department of Justice

jurisdiction thereof.

"Sec. 17—That the Department of Justice shall conduct the legal proceedings necessary to enforce the foregoing provisions of section 9 to 16, inclusive, of this act; and it shall be the duty of district attorneys of the United States to vigorously prosecute all offenders against the same whenever requested to do so by the Secretary of War, or by any of the officials hereinafter designated, and it shall furthermore be the duty of said district attorneys to report to the Attorney-General of the United States the action taken by him against offenders so reported, and a transcript of such reports shall be transmitted States the action taken by him against offenders so reported, and a transcript of such reports sha" be transmitted to the Secretary of War by the Attorney-General; and for the better enforcement of the said provisions and to facilitate the detection and bringing to punishment of such offenders, the officers and agents of the United States in charge of river and harbor improvements, and the assistant engineers and inspectors employed under them by authority of the Secretary of War, and the United States collectors of customs and other revenue officers, shall have power and authority to swear out process and to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person or persons who may commit one of the acts or offenses prohibited by the aforesaid sections of this act, or who may violate any of the provisions of the same; provided, that no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of some one of the aforesaid officials; and provided further, that whenever any arrest is made under the provisions of this act, the person so arrested shall be brought forthwith before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against hum; and such commissioner, judge, or court thall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States." [DREYFUS CASE.]

RIPSAW TESTIMONY GIVEN AT RENNES YESTERDAY.

Espionage and Tells of Leakages, but Does not Incriminate Henry, as Expected.

Company With Other Officers Denies Statements Made by the Able Witness.

the Stage to Speak a Piece-Causes Army Discipline.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] RENNES, Aug. 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Neither side was pleased with the outcome of today's proceedings before the court-martial that is trying Capt. Dreyfus. The Dreyfusards expected that Col. Cordier, who was deputy chief of the Intelligence Department under the late Lieut.-Col. Henry, would tes-tify that the bordereau was received directly by the late Col. Sandherr. Had directly by the late Col. Sandnerr. Had the expectation been realized, the tes-timony would have been a strong point in favor of the accused, because it would have been a reply to the anti-Drey-fusards, who have all along contended fusards, who have all along contended that Henry received the bordereau and forwarded it to Sandherr, a thing he would not have done had the bordereau been, as Dreyfusards assert, written by his accomplice, Esterhazy, for in that event Henry would have recognized the handwriting when he received the bordereau from the German would have suppose that the property of the content of man embassy and would have sup-pressed it, instead of forwarding it to

man embassy and would have suppressed it, instead of forwarding it to Sandherr.

Col. Cordier, however, testified today that he was absent from the Intelligence Department when the bordereau arrived, but that he believed that it was received by Henry. Naturally this statement elated the anti-Dreyfusards, but they had no good reason to congratulate themselves upon the remainder of Cordier's testimony, as it was wholly in favor of Dreyfus. On the other hand the procession of generals and officers of the general staff who demanded an opportunity to confront Col. Cordier, was a good piece of tactics from the point of view of the anti-Dreyfusards, because all points they contested were not of the first importance, yet their very appearance on the stage and the contradictions of some of Cordier's statements left a disagreeable impression.

The appearance of Gen. Mercier to question Col. Cordier came as a surprise to many in the audience, who had supposed that, after last Saturday's scene, when Mercier was confronted with Capt. Freystmeter, he would remain quiet. But Mercier is game to the death. His action today is interpreted as intended to show that he is not going to throw up the sponge. The part he played in 1894 lays him open to arrest, and this is a constant topic of discussion in theafés and at other meeting places in Rennes. There appears, however, to be a good reason why the government will not take any such serious step until the trial is over.

Col. Jouaust, president of the courtmartial, could adjourn the trial indefinitely if Mercier, who is an important witness, were arrested. If the trial were adjourned for more than forty-eight hours, it would lapse and the proceedings would heave to he good

martial, devices, who is an important witness, were arrested. If the trial were adjourned for more than forty-eight hours, it would lapse and the proceedings would have to be gone over again from the beginning.

Today's attendance was the largest since the opening of the trial. Every-body was on the qui vive to hear the testimony of Charles de Freycinet, Senator, former Premier, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Minister of War. This adroit politician, the "white mouse" of French politics, sat upon the fence as well as he could. His expression of a fear that the Dreyfus agitation would injure the discipline of the army greatly annoyed the Dreyfusards, as calculated to influence the judges against the accused. But he followed it with a eulogy of the ploneer of the Dreyfus campaign, M. Scheurer-Kestner, former vice-president of the Senate, whose character, he said, he held in the highest esteem.

M. Labori then secured another concession favorable to Dreyfus by getting M. de Freycinet to admit that he could not recall a single fact glong to prove that money had been sent into France from abroad to promote a campaign in favor of Dreyfus. The general feeling, however, was that his appearance on the witness-stand has not materially helped the accused.

ESPIONAGE AND LEAKAGE.

Col. Cordier of the War Office Give Interesting Testimony.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] RENNES, Aug. 29 .- [By Atlantic ble.] Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, and most of the other generals interested in the case were present in the hall of the Lycée this morning, when the second session of the fourth

the hall of the Lycée this morning, when the second session of the fourth week of the second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, openede. There was no special incident.

Col. Cordier, who, since his previous appearance in court, had been released by the Minister of War, Gen. Marquis de Gallifet, from his bond of official secrecy, was the first witness called today. He testified to the effect that the late Lieut.-Col. Sandherr, and not Col. Henry, received the famous borues reau. The witness deposed strongly in a favor of Dreyfus, and he kept the court and even the judges in roars of laughter by his comical manner and wittleism. He is a short, stout man with a jolly face and a very ned nose. The colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first snaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May. He was now convinced Dreyfus was innocent. Col. Cordier then spoke up strongly for Col. Picquart as conscientious soldier, and an on the situation which existed in the of-

then spoke up strongly for Col. Plaquart as a conscientious soldier, and an honorable man, and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the Intelligence Department of the War Office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picquart, because the latter was given charge of the Statistical Department, which Henry had hoped to get for himself. Corner expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed his forgery.

The evidence of Col. Cordier was delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides. He several times mentioned the Ambassador of Germany, which caused the president of the Court, Col. Jouaust, to intervene and tell the witness that he must not introduce the Ambassador's name or refer to Germany. The hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue, as he did more than once, and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany at other times, caused the greatest merriment. During his testimony no fewer than five witnesses rose and asked to be confronted with him; but the colonel received the interruptions with the utmost good humor.

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Dreyfus spoke a few words at the

conclusion of Col. Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fentastic that it completely bewildered him, and merely left blunted impression on his memory. The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly, and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points of their depositions. Maj. Lauth first confronted Col. Cordier and tried to score against him by sointing out that Cordier was incorrect in saying there were no anti-Semites on the general staff, since Cordier aimself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the major, as, raising his hand, he cried: "Quite true, I was an anti-Semite, but I never bore folse witness against the Jew. I am an honest man." The audience applicated this remark.

Col. Cordier then administered a well-deserved snub to Maj. Lauth by remarking that he (the colonel) might be allowed to know more than Maj. Lauth with reference to the work of the Intelligence Department, since he (Cordier) replaced Col. Sandherr as chief of the department whenever Sandherr was absent, while Maj. Lauth, the witness concluded, "was merely my assistant; my assistant; mark you." Maj. Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.

Gen. Roget next confronted Col. Cor-

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Gen. Roget next confronted Col. Cordier. The general assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar before, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Col. Fleur nor Archivist Gribelin, who also contested minor points of: Cordier's deposition.

Finally Gen. Mercier, who evidently appeared in order to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intentions to fly and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Col. Cordier. The general's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition of Col. Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus when the prisoner's brother went to see the colonel to ask for justice in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus.

mercier admitted that Sandherr said. Mercier admitted that Sandherr said. Mathieu Dreyfus impressed me as an honest man, who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. de Freycinet, the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Premier, followed Col. Cordier on the witness stand. The courtroom was packed to its 'most capacity, as the distinguished statesman began his deposition. He is a venerable-looking man, with scanty, snow-white hair and mustache and was dressed in a blue serge suit. He wore a little black bow for a necktie and gave his testimony in a low voice, while seated. The witness was expected to speak about the f.35,000-000 supposed to have been contributed abroad, mainly in England and Germany, to the Dreyfusian war chest.

M. de Freycinet began by expressing the pain which he experienced at the troubles his country was undergoing. Later, he said he remembered a conversation with Gen. Jamont at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad. M. de Freycinet, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if any specific amount was mentioned. M. de Freycinet them alluded to his fear that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding: "Might not these attacks lead to the disappearence of discipline, and what then would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with a foreign country?" In short M. de Freycinet with the greatest of deference. The president of the court, Col. Jouaust, declined to put to the witness some questions from Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on the ground that they had no direct bearing on the case. One of these questions referred to M. Greycinet's personal opinion of M. Feheurer-Kestner, the former vice-president of the Senate, who has interested himself strongly in behalf of Dreyfus. Although the colone! refused to put the question, the wi

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL. TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The testimony of minor witnesses concluded the day's proceedings. Following are the proceedings of the day in detail:

detail:

The appearance of Coi. Cordier, formerly deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department, at the Dreyfus court-martial, aroused great interest. Speaking in firm, audible tones, the colonel testified that September 23, 1894, he left Paris on a fortnight's leave of absence, and that nothing was then known in the Statistical Department of the War Office of the discovery of treason.

Continuing, Coi. Cordier said that the day after he returned to Paris Coi.

Office of the discovery of treason.
Continuing, Col. Cordier said that the day after he returned to Paris Col. Sandherr, greatly distressed, handed him a copy of the bordereau on paper. Cols. Cordier and Sandheer animatedly discussed the bordereau, Sandheer considering it ample evidence of treason. The bordereau was photographed and an investigation instituted, resulting in suspicion against. Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this thefe was no presumption of Dreyfus's guilt.

It was October 8 that the suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became definite. Witness said he believed the bordereau arrived at the War Office after September 24. He could not say who received it. Very few officers were then aware that treason had been committed. Witness thought it necessary to enter these particulars in reply to the statements of his assistant, Maj. Lauth. before the Court of Cassation. At this point, Maj. Lauth. rising in the center of the court, exclaimed: "I beg leave to speak, my colone!"

Proceeding with his testimony, Col. Cordier said he believed the bordereau was handed to Col. Sandherr by Col. Henry. Cordier then explained what was "the ordinary channel" by which information reached the War Office.

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"The ordinary channel," the witness said, "was a very clever spy attached to the Intelligence Department, who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the company of servants to the company of their masters."

Cordier then described the method

servants to the company of their masters."

Cordier then described the method of plecing documents, and showed how the bordereau was pasted together by Henry, who was usually entrusted with such work, "like the passion of fortune-telling by cards, men who have once pieced paper," said the witness, amid laughter, "will always continue to do so."

Referring to the say who had been

sentenced for treason in 1894. The foreigm correspondents did not notice his
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Col. Jouaust called the witness to order, and the remark was withdrawn, the witness declaring, amidst peals of laughter, "It escaped me, Monsieur le Presidente. I withdraw the spec-

or laughter. It escaped her anomated the Presidente. I withdraw the spectacles."

Cordier then described the events prior to the arrest of Dreyfus, and showed that only a single real leakage, namely the plans of the fortress, had occurred at the time of his arrest. The document known as "Cette canallie de D—," he explained, was contemporaneous with this leakage. "It has been said," continued the witness, "that I made a mistake on this point and confounded the document with another containing the initial alone. I should like very much to see the document in order to assure myself that it had not been tampered with. It is not, however, of any importance except to show that Gen. Roget's evidence concerning me is false from beginning to end." [Sensation.]

Gen. Roget asked leave to speak, but

Roger's evidence contenting. ISensation.]

Gen. Roget asked leave to speak, but Col. Cordier continued, showing how the leakage of plans of fortresses was facilitated by the carelessness of the headquarters staff, and maintaining that the leakage was still occurring when the witness left the War Office. Reverting to the manner in which the suspicions against Dreyfus crystallized, the colonel described the efforts to pry into the prisoner's life, and said the information at first received was very bad and constituted strong proof against the prisoner. Later, however, it assumed quite a different aspect. It was admitted, that, before his marriage, Dreyfus was not "unimpeachable morally, nor was he entitled to wear a wreath of orange blossoms." [Laughter.]

"But." continued Col. Cordier, "after his marriage Dreyfus was quite different."

The witness also said that while Dreyfus boasted of his conquests, he (Cordier) was of the opinion that those who boasted the most accomplished the least. [Laughter.] Dreyfus, he continued bragged a great deal, and probably now repented having done so. Dreyfus's inquisitiveness, according to witness, was probably explained by his knowledge, that he would not remain long on the headquarters staff, and he desired to obtain all information which might be useful to him in after life. The colonel then paid a tribute to the memory of Col. Sandherr, who examined the immense mass of documents relating to espionage, and unearthed the "Cette cancille de D—" document, which seemed to the witness to date back to antiquity. In 1894, the witness regarded as insufficient the sole proof against Dreyfus, namely the bordereau received in September had been fixed as May. Col. Picquart's investigation and the infamous campaign against plequart increased the suspicions of the witness.

"In 1894." declared Col. Cordier, emphatically, "I had been reassured by

Picquart increases the witness.

"In 1894," declared Col. Cordier, emphatically. "I had been reassured by the unanimity of the judges and I was absolutely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. Now I am absolutely convinced of his innocence." Great excitement.

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Next the witness discussed the attacks on himself. He said he was astonished at being accused of being soured because he was not given charge of the Intelligence Department in succession to Col. Sandherr, "as everyone knew I wished to quit the service simultaneously with my friend Sandherr."

Replying to the president, Cordier declared that the approaches of the Dreyfus family to Col. Sandherr were not attempts at corruption, and that Dreyfus's brother's remark, "Our-fortune is at your disposal," was only the expression of the family's ardent desire to save an innocent member of it. The witness well remembered hearing that Esterhazy and Henry were in the Intelligence Department together about the year 1878, but he believed Esterhazy had not since been employed there, and if he had any relations with the department they must have been clandestine. Replying to Col. Jouaust's request to state what he knew regarding Henry's relations with Picquart. Cordier said good-fellowship prevailed in the department until the appearance of Henry, who had been forced on Sandherr.

At this juncture M. Labori informed the court that he had received a telegram signed Pages, announcing the dispatch of a letter relating to the relations between Col. Sandherr and the Dreyfus family. Counsel added that he had himself received a telegram as follows: "I declare Col. Sandherr told me distinctly that neither before nor after the conviction was an offer of money made to him."

Col. Jouanst announced that he would not read the letter, because he knew nothing of the writer, and asked the usual question of Dreyfus, who replied that he would refer merely to the scene on October 15, preceding his arrest.

"It was," he waid, "so fantastic that I frankly confess I understood nothing connected with it. It was conducted under such conditions that I don't know what man of brains could have conceived it, and with that extraordinary scene my head fairly reeled, so I cannot recall the incidents."

Maj. Lauth said Col. Cordier's leave of absence commenced September 15 and not September 23, to which Cordier replied that he was surprised at contradiction on such an unimportant point. But nevertheless his original statement was true.

Continuing, the major commented upon Cordier's testimony, especially the statement that there were no anti-Semites on the headquarters staff, remarking that there was one exception, and this was Cordier himself, who always was expressing antipathy toward Jews, especially when there as a question of introducing Dreyfus to the department.

"Yes,' exclaimed Cordier, "quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but my opinions never went to the length of bearing false evidence against the Jews. I am an honest man and have a conscience." [Great sensation.]

Maj. Lauth proceeded to discuss other points. He said he himself pieced the "Cotte canaille de D—" document, and added that it was only received at the department at the end of 1893. It could not, therefore, be said to be ancient. He explained the tension existing in the department was between the officers, and Col. Cordier's statement relative to

the War Office on a certain day. Gen. Roget then mounted the plat-Gen. Roget then mounted the platform, where his appearance caused a general stir. He said he would not reply to Col. Cordier's statements concerning himself, "but," he added, "the witness has stated that what I said was false. He must now say in what I said I was incorrect."

Col. Cordier. In everything.
Gen. Roget. Very well. Let us be exact. Let us take the case of Le Mercier Picard.

exact. Let us take the case of Le Mercler Picard.
Continuing, Gen. Roget entered into a lengthy explanation, denouncing Le Mercler Picard as an imposter and swindler, apparently with the object of showing that Cordier's allegations that Le Mercler Picard was employed by the general staff was unfounded. Roget also referred to a letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, attributed to Cordier, whereupon the latter again arose and protested against Gen. Roget's insinuations. He declared that when it became known that he was going to testify he was covered with mud and treated as a drunkard in order to minimize the value of his evidence. He also emphatically protested against a statement of the Libre Parole, that he offered his services to Mathieu Dreyfus and said the Minister of War a statement of the Libre Parole, that he offered his services to Mathieu Dreyfus and said the Minister of War had authorized him (the witness) to prosecute the newspaper.

In regard to the forged letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, continued Cordier, investigation had shown that Le Mercier Picard undoubtedly forged it.

Gen. Roget having pointed out that the letter in question was returned to the headquarters' staff through the post, Col. Cordier expressed surprise at the fact that the letter was not delivered to the addressee, whose residence, he explained, was well known.

delivered to the addressee, whose residence, he explained, was well known.

Maj. Lauth again asked permission to speak, but Col. Jouaust declared that the incident was not connected with the Dreyfus case, and that the discussion must be terminated.

Gen. Roget replied ery well. I will wait until Col. Cordier states exactly which of my depositions is false before I reply."

Continuing, Gen. Roget proceeded to make the same attempt as Gen. Mercier to confound Capt. Freystmeter, saying that the leakages in regard to the Robin shell were only reported in 1886-1898, which, he said, necessarily invalidated the captain's statement that these leakages formed the subject of part of the secret dossier in 1894. Capt. Freystmeter, however, merely mentioned "a shell," and not the Robin shell.

The general denied that the leakages in the Ministry of War continued after the conviction of Dreyfus, and said the information given to a foreign power, on which Dreyfus was convicted, was quite correct, while the information furnished afterward was incorrect and intended to deceive. Col. Picquart, in this connection, Gen. Roget asserted, was incorrect in his statements. All the leakages prior to 1894 related to documents anterior to the arrest of Dreyfus.

When asked if he had anything to

The witness well remembered hearing that Esterhazy and Henry were in the year 1878, but he believed Esterhazy had not since been employed there, and if he had any relations with the department they must have been clandestine. Replying to Col. Jouaust's request to state what he knew regarding Henry's relations with Picquart, Cordier said good-fellowship prevailed in the department until the appearance of Henry, who had been forced on Sandherr.

Henry had close relations with the superme chief, and his colleagues suspected he might report what he heard in the office divisions, and what occurred in the department. Some supported Henry, Among the latter was Grobelin. It was then, while the division was ramoant, that the witness handed over his department to Col. Picquart. Henry he said forgery had we heard any share in the preparation of Plan 13, to which Gen. Roget also spoke of a letter from 1894. I had merely to superintend the Est of Henry, who had been forced on Sandherr.

Col. Fleur appeared in the witness box to refute Col. Cordier's testimony. He declared that August 23, 1898, Col. of the color of the

told the same thing to others the day after the posting up of the speech of M. Cavalgnac, the Minister of War. Archivist Gribelin also advanced and protested against Col. Cordier's statements. He was followed by Gen. Mercier. who said it was necessary for Cordier to say what he knew was the arrangements of the dossier by Col. Sandherr. Mercier caused a sensation indorsing Col. Cordier's statement with reference to the alleged attempt of Mathieu Dreyfus to bribe Sandherr. The general said: "When Col. Sandherr reported the interview and I asked his opinion of it, Sandherr replied: 'He gave me the impression of being an honest man resolved to sacrifice everything for his brother.'" This statement caused commotion in court.

court.

After a brief adjournment, the session was continued, the name of M. de Freychnet being called, and, amidst suppressed excitement, the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Premier of France, took the stand.

M. Demange proceeded to question the former Minister. Counsel recalled Gen. Mercler's statement that M. de Freychet told M. Jamont that f.25,000.000 had been raised for the defense of Dreyfus. In reply M. de Freychet described the anguish he felt at the sight of the trouble into which his country was plunged and his desire was to see peace and calm restored. In regard to the conversation referred to, the witness said:

"Gen. Jamont made a visit of courtesy to me on the occasion of my quitting office at the beginning of May. J.

to, the witness said:

"Gen. Jamont made a visit of courtesy to me on the occasion of my quitting office at the beginning of May, I received many similar visits. I do not think that I exaggerate when I say that I received a hundred such visits. I made no note of the remarks exchanged by the different visitors. In the case of Gen. Jamont, we, of coure, talked about the case of Dreyfus, and the campaign speeches and press utterances which had been proceeding in different parts of the world during the previous two years. In regard to the Dreyfus case, I was led to say that our agents abroad reported that efforts had been made on the initiative of private individuals in behalf of this campaign. I repeated the estimates I had heard by people who professed to be well acquainted with the question of advertising in regard to the probable money value of the whole campaign throughout the world, since its inception.

"That Mr. President, is a résumé as

throughout the world, since its inception.

"That Mr. President, is a résumé as complete as my recollection permits of the conversation I held with Gen. Jamont. What struck me most was the identity of our anxiety in regard to the army. We mutually expressed uneasiness, for it must be conceded that the present attacks have had a profound echo, which might eventually endanger the cohesion of the army. You know well, gentlemen, that there is higher discipline than even the millitary code, as I said in the chamber. It is that more rigorous discipline which comes from the confidence of the soldier in his chiefs. How can that confidence be maintained if their chiefs are depicted daily in the blackest colors? Was it not to be feared that at a given moment this confidence would disappear, and what would be the result if we were engaged in external difficulties? [Sensation.]

"I adjure those of my countrymen," continued M. de Freycinet estrestly, "who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble, elevated end—I have no doubt they are led away—to take heed of the dangers in which they may involve their country. As Gen. Jamont said to me: It is high time to end it. Let us cease throwing into one another's faces remarks that will discredit us in the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare—and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all—let us prepare to receive and accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judgment of this French court, toward which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary [Immense excitement.]

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a n. "That Mr. President, is a résumé as

ciliation which is so necessary [Immense excitement.]

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire, here below except to live to see the country loved and honored. I have finished. I have given an exact account of the interview with the commander-in-chief of our army in time of war. I have nothing to add."

M. de Freycinet had fully maintained

In-chief of our army in time or war. I have nothing to add."

M. de Freycinet had fully maintained his title to the nickname "The Little White Mouse," which was bestowed upon him on account of his ability to speak lengthily without conveying much information.

Replying to a member of the courtmartial, M. de Freycinet explained the part which he played in the ministry to which he belonged. He said he confined himself to giving effect to the government's decision when the Supreme Court decided in favor of a revision.

M. Demange wanted De Freycinet to repeat in court his statements made in the Chamber of Deputies in record to

vision.

M. Demange wanted De Freycinet to repeat in court his statements made in the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the small importance attaching to the alleged treason, but M. de Freycinet declined to inflict them, saying the court, however, indicated the sense of his speech. The publication of secrets relating to moving the troops might have been important, but the publication of secrets relating to arming and to explosives was also dangerous.

Labori. Is M. de Freycinet aware of any fact that led him to believe foreign money has played a part in the revision of the trial of 1894?

M. le Freycinet. No. Monsieur le Presidente.

M. Labori. What does M. de Freycinet think of the accusations of certain sections of the press against MM. Scheurer-Kestner, Trarleux, Brisson and Ranc, and by another section tending to attribute the opinion on the revision, expressed by those persons, to the influences of corruption?

Col. Jouaust. I refuse to put the question.

M. Labori insisted that he should at

Col. Jouaust. I refuse to put the question.

M. Labori insisted that he should at least be permitted to question M. de Freycinet regarding M. Scheurer-Kestner, whose statements have been contradicted by Savignaud, Picquart's former orderly, to which the president of the court replied that the good fath of M. Scheurer-Kestner was not under discussion. Col. Jouaust added that M. Labori wished to impart passion to the proceedings.

discussion. Col. Journal added that M. Labori wished to impart passion to the proceedings.

Counsel was defending himself against this aspersion when M. de Freycinet intervened, and said he did not scruple to say that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend, and that he had the highest opinion of his character. M. Labori thanked the witness for this frank statement.

After leaving the witness stand M. de Freycinet took a seat beside Gen. Billot, with whom he briefly conversed. The former Minister then left the courtroom, after having been excused from further attendance.

M. Gallichet, editor of the Drapau, then testified. He expressed his personal indignation at the charges of treason against Henry, and repeated the gossip of a third party in regard to an alleged remark Col. Cordier was overheard to make, namely: "We have taken Dreyfus with his hand in the bag."

not reply, M. Demange pointed out the contradictions in M. Belhomme's origi-nal report and in his statement today. The court then adjourned, at noon, until tomorrow.

WILL EXAMINE CLAM. WILL EXAMINE CLAM.

PARIS, Aug. Aug. 29.—Gen. Brugere, the military Governor of Paris, ordered one of the military surgeons to examine Maj. Paty du Clam and report when it will be possible to take his evidence for use at the second Dreyfus court-martial. The report has not yet been delivered. The examination will be conducted by Maj. Tavernier, in the presence of M. Demange, counsel for the defense.

ARMY WILL REVOLT.

Sensational Interivew Cabled from

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dumay, in a cable from Rennes to the World, says the army of France will revolt if Dreyfus is acquitted. His authority is two unnamed generals, whom he quotes as saying: "The army is for the generals, and so is more than half the population of France."

"Then there will be coup d'etat?"

"Call it what you like. To strike Mercier, Boisdeffre and Gonse would

Mercier, Boisdeffre and Gonse would be to ruin all the prestige of the chiefs of the army and all discipline. It would amount to the destruction of the army, which will defend itself."

"Do you think we are examining the alternative of acquittal for the

"Or that Mercier failed to realize what he said when he proclaimed 'Dreyfus or ourselves.' This is the whole question. Are the chiefs of the army to parmit a gang of politicians to destroy all the institutions without which France cannot live? "Mercier, Gonse, Roget and all back

of them are fighters. They have long known that the ministry and Parliaknown that the ministry and Parliament are after their scalps, but their attitude is admirably described by Mercier's exclamation when he learned that the Cabinet was discussing the expediency of arresting him: Till be hanged if Till allow that lot of hack politicians and that bogus renegade Gallifet to touch me.

Gallifet to touch me.'

"The army was canvassed recently, It was then overwhelmingly with us, and it is now so even more thoroughly. Our returns prove that, from the colonels down, all the regiment, await only the sign from their generals to upset the government and to rid the country of the last of the Dreyfusads." Dreyfusards."

CLAM "COUGHED UP." [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PARIS, Aug. 30.—Maj. Tarernien
under the rogatory commission issued
by Col. Jouaust, president of the
Dreyfus court-martial, questioned Col.
Paty du Clam at 4 o'clock yesterday
(Tuesday) afternoon, and will continue
the examination today. According to
the Matin, Clam made sensational
revelations.

TODAY'S SESSION.

Paul Meyer Testifies Favorably for the Accused.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

RENNES, Aug. 30.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Paul Meyer, head of the Ecole de Chartes, was the first wit-ness before the Dreyfus court-martial this morning, his testimony being favo

GERMAN NEWSPAPER OPINION.

No Use Trying to Convince the Un

willing French.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—[By Atlantia Cable.] The Cologne Gazette today, in an inspired article, replying to the foreign press, says: "After the failure of Mai. Panizzardi and Col. Schmidter to convene the result. ure of Maj. Panizzardi and Col. Schneider to convince the people, Col. Schneider to convince the people, Col. Schwarzkoppen's intervention in behalf of one innocently sentenced would be futile, especially since German; has already done more than could be expected, by Count von Buelow's solemn declarations, which were giver as representing the empire and the Emperor, and Col. Schwarzkoppen's word of honor in his declarations in November, 1897, that he never had any relations with Dreytus."

The Tageblatt says the government might name the real spy.



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CITY. HOTEL RAMONA SPRING AND

[COAST RECORD.]

BIG GRAIN BLOCKADE

CALIFORNIA'S PRODUCTIVENESS IS SEEN AT STOCKTON.

More Men Employed at the Wharves nd Warehouses Than Ever Be-fore, Yet They Cannot Clear the Situation.

San Joaquin Ranchers Adopt the Mode of Hauling by Wagon or Barge Instead of by Train.

Fend Results in Murder-Possible Dunham Skeleton-Chinese-American Corporation.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] STOCKTON, Aug. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The piling crews in the warehouses worked until midnight tonight clearing the grain away from the entrances to the big storage bins and cleaning plants. The immense amount of grain which has been coming in has increased each week, and at the present time the wharves and platforms of warehouses are blockaded. More men are now being given employment in handling grain in this city than ever before, yet it is impossible for them to store it away as fast as it is

ceived this early in the season came in by train, but this year most of it is being hauled by teams. Firms which formerly received from fifty to sixty carloads only have from twenty to thirty carloads consigned to them now, and from sixty to seventy-five teams, which means about two hundred wagonloads, as there are from two to wagons attached to each big

The big crop in San Joaquin county The big crop in San Joaquin county has caused this change in the methods of transportation of grain in this vicinity. In addition to the quantity of grain received by wagon and rail, barges are being towed alongside of big buildings on the waterfront from various points on the rivers and islands to discharge their cargoes. These floats have to be unloaded as guickly as possible, as towhoats are quickly as possible, as towboats are kept hustling to bring in all of the grain offered, and while one steamboat company has over twenty barges transporting grain, it cannot meet the

CHINA'S GREAT SCHEME.

American Capital to Be Invited to Stand Off Aggression. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The Call tomorrow will say that a Chinese-American corporation is in process of organization here with a capital of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of establishing in China large enterprises, the scope of which will reach into every Industry. The prime mover in the formation of the company is said to be the mation of the company is said to be the Chinese Consul-General at San Franelsco, Ho You. It is understood that

Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, Ho You. It is understood that the Chinese government is back of the Undertaking, and it is surmised that the ulterior object of the oriental statesman is to induce the investment in China of American capital in such large amounts as will influence the United States Government to take an active interest in Chinese politics, and indirectly resist the aggression of European powers and preven the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. While incidentally protecting the American capital which will be invested.

A meeting was held today at the Chinese consulate, at which were present a number of American and Chinese capitalists. The plans of the mooted corporation were presented by the Chinese Consul-General and discussed in all their bearings, and it is said that sufficient capital was guaranteed for the proposed company to secure its successful operation.

The names of those who will invest in this undertaking are being carefully guarded in the meantime, and although the company is considered an assured fact, none of those reputed to be connected with it will divulge the details of the proposed corporation. It is undertood that the guarantors of the stock include several of the wealthlest members of the Chinese Six Companies and that American capital to the extent of many millions has been pledged to the success of the enterprise, the capital represented being brought from cities in all parts of the United States. If the operations of this corporation prove successful the promoters believe that its scope may be extended into a maccine of the capital represented being brought from cities in all parts of the United States.

prove successful the promoters believe that its scope may be extended into a practically unlimited field, that rail-ways may be constructed and operated and many manufacturing plants may be established. It is said that the concessions offered by the Chinese govern-ment are remarkably liberal, and of moters, who expxect to enter upon a rich field for their commercial opera-

LACK OF WATCHFULNESS.

Cause of the Accident at Santa Clara Plainly Evident. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, Aug. 29.-It now see to be plainly developed that the ac cident at Santa Clara crossing yester day was due to lack of watchfulness broad-gauge tracks is provided with an automatic arrangement which pre-vents a collision. When a train gets within a certain distance of the crossing, its weight throws a derailing switch on the other track. If a train

Is ditched.

When flagman Beachlee, of the narrow-guage train, yesterday, signalled his train to go ahead it moved far enough to throw the derailing switch of the broad-guage track and the wreck resulted on the latter.

Representatives of Colusa County

Explain Falling Off in Values.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 29.—Representhis morning in answer to a citation, asking them to explain a faling off of over half-a milion dollars in last year's real estate values. The county was re-The explanation made of the decreas In values was that the lands in Colusa had long been assessed for more than their full cash value, owing to the fear of preceding assessors to appear before the State Board with a reduction. It was also contended that there has been

had been a steady decline of values. Assessor Hardin contended that Colusa county's roll was still \$1,500,000 too high.

high.

Assessor P. O. Eibes, of Glenn county, who had been cited to explain a falling off in the roll of \$436,000, stated it was due to the fact that a large quantity of land lying along the Butte county line had heretofore been over-assessed and that this had been reduced \$5 an acre. There hadd been very little improvement in this county during the past year, but the outlook for improvements, and an increased roll next year were good.

Real Estate Agent, Who Was Granted a New Trial, Killed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—J. F. Turner, a real estate agent of this city, was shot and killed by Joseph Frenna, a barber, in the corridor of the third floor of the Crocker building, this morning, as the result of a lond-standing feud arising from a land deal in Fresno and Sonoma counties. Turner was convicted of perjury and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years by Judge Cook of this city, October 3, 1897, in connection with the deal, which led to the tragedy, but was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

Cape Horn.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—United States cruiser Newark arrived today from the Atlantic seaboard, after a long and hard voyage. The Newark had a narrow escape when off the Horn. She ran short of coal while in a storm, and had to put into a shel-tered place until boats could be sent

tered place until boats could be sent for assistance.

The Newark made the voyage from Acapulco to this city in eight days. This is her first visit to this port.

The cruiser Newark was delayed at Point Lowe on the west coast for three weeks, in consequence of her supply of coal running short. The vessel had to burn wood, and took in 500 cords to keep the fires going. While in this condition, a Chilean man-of-war arrived in port and helped the Newark with sufficient coal to reach Valparaiso. A court-martial has been ordered to fix the responsibility for this condition of affairs. The matter lies between Capt. Goodrich and Chief Engineer Morits.

Capt. McCalla is on his way from the East to take Capt. Goodrich's place on the Newark. Capt. McCalla has been since the war commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. It is understood that Capt. Goodrich is to take command of the Iowa, now lying in this harbor.

The Newark sailed from New York

harbor.
The Newark sailed from New York
March 14, proceeding to this station
by easy stages.

Bulky Botkin Document.

Bulky Botkin Document.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—A further stay of fifteen days in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was granted by Judge Cook today, so as to permit the completion of the bill of exceptions on the appeal which is to be taken to the Supreme Court. The bill of exceptions is a very bulky document.

Lumber Company Advances Wages SANTA ROSA, Aug. 29.—The Sonoms Lumber Company, whose mills are lo-cated at Guerneville, has advanced the wages of its 250 employés 10 per cent

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

NO "SECRET AGREEMENT" WITH THE CANADIANS.

sary to Put into Operation Any Treaty That Might Be Arrange Making Concessions-The Case of Capt. Carter.

IRY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-[Exclusive The statement, widely printed, that this government has en-tered into a secret agreement with Canada to have a free port on the Lynn Canal, Alaska, to be allowed to ship certain kinds of lumber here duty free to be allowed free entry for coal into the United States, and other matters of that sort, is mere gibberish. were these provisions embodied into a treaty, ratified by the Senate and by Canada, it would then require an act of Congress before the treaty would become operative. So the yarn about a secret agreement," which fixes duties, abolishes duties, grants port privileges and other matters, holds no

CAPT. CARTER'S CASE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-[Exclusiv Dispatch.] There is not one chance in a hundred that Cant. Carter will escape the full sentence imposed upor him by the court-martial for embez zling funds in connection with the Wa the War Department predict Atty.-Gen. Griggs will sustain the court-martial in sentencing Carter to suspension from the army, imposing a fine of \$10,000 and a term of imprison ment. With this finding from the Attorney-General before him, President McKinley undoubtedly will confirm the sentence without delay upon his return to Washington.

SOON IN OPERATION.

Santa Fe Road Will Reach Stockto Through Tehachapi Pass. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the board of di-rectors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway system spent yes terday in Chicago. Walker is on his way east from a month's trip to Hon-olulu and will leave today for New York. He said:

"I have been out of the country for month and came directly here after a month and came directly nere sitter inspecting our California lines with President Ripley's party now out there. It will be only a few months before our new line from Stockton to San Francisco will be ready for operation. The condition of the road in California is excellent.

The condition of the road in California is excellent.

"We reach the Coast from Albuquerque over our Santa Fé and Pacific division, formerly the Atlantic and Pacific road to Mojave, and from this point to Stockton by the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley division, through Tehachapi Pass."

Walker was asked to give his views on the general business situation and expressed himself as very much pleased with the outlook.

NICARAGUAN REEOLUTION.

Gen. Mena Defeats the Governmen

Troops on the Border.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29. — Advices from Nicaragua state that Gen. Luis Mena, the bravest fighter of the Reyes revolt, has placed himself at the head of the refugees in San Salvador, numbering a hundred, defeated the troops on the frontier, and is now pressing on

[POLITICAL.] GOLD-BACKED PAPER.

COMPTROLLER DAWES ON NEW FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The House Republican Caucus Committee's Plan More Decisive Than Any Mere Declaration Could Possibly Be.

Trust Fund to Be Set Aside for the Redemption of Greenbacks Which Shall Only Go Out Again

on Coin Basis.

dent's Ocean Grove Speech-Bryan Finds Two New Issues-Elec-

tion in Bland's District.

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, Aug. 29.-[Exclusive Dispatch.] "The financial legislation recommended by President McKinley and likely to be proposed by the House Republican caucus Financial Committee, is more decisive than any mere formal gold-standard declaration on the part of Congress could possibly So declared Comptroller Charles G. Dawes in the Grand Pacific Hotel

this afternoon. He continued:
"The regular House Committee on Banking and Finance was unable to agree on a financial bill, and at the instance, largely, of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, a committee was appointed by the Republican caucus, which was to conceive and report a bill. This committee has accomplished this, and the bill it will report a in line with the recommendations of the President. The Senate Financial Committee is supposed to have agreed upon some thing similar, and the two committees doubtless will have to get together. doubtless will have to get together, compare notes and tone down their litthe differences. The outcome is most likely to be a bill which will pass both houses of Congress this winter

report of the House committee will urge that from \$125.000,000 to \$150,000,-000 in the treasury be set aside and be regarded as a trust fund created for the specific purpose of redeeming greenbacks, as they may be offered for redemption, and also that it be provided that greenbacks, once so re-deemed, will not be allowed again to circulate, except as they may be in turn exchanged for gold. The sum to be set aside as a trust fund is calcu-lated to represent about 25 per cent. of the greenbacks and like currency now afloat, and it should afford a now affoat, and it should afford a safe and reliable foundation to buttress the great superstructure of paper the great superstructure of paper money for which the treasury is re-

"The difference between the method of redemption proposed and that now in vogue is the difference between in vogue is the difference between practically a gold basis and one which at any moment of a strein is liable to break down and precipitate us into financial distress. What produced the assault on the reserve fund in 1893 was a suspicion that the government had provided no enduring foundation to rest \$90,000,000 credit money upon. The proposed law does provide for such a foundation, and consequently is the best security against heavy gold is the best security against heavy gold

SILVER OR NO SILVER!

owners Make a Demand on the

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.1. CHICAGO, Aug. 29.-[Exclusive Lispatch.] At Democratic headquarters it was given out today that the Silver Republican mine-owners of the West have declared that they would not contribute any money to the national campaign fund if the silver issue was relegated to the background in 1900. It is said that such men as Marcus Daly of Montana, D. H. Moffett of Colorado and other mine-owners who contributed liberally to the silver campaign fund in 1896, have served notice on the leaders that they need not look for any support from them if the silver question does not form the pre-dominating plank in the national plat-

There is another reason advanced by the Democrats for an early na-tional convention, so that it may be known whether the Chicago platform will stand or whether it will be garbled trust plank.

TWO GREAT ISSUES.

Bryan Says They are Trusts and the Philippines. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WINNEMUCCA (Nev.,) Aug. 29. William Jennings Bryan passed through Winnemucca this afternoon, on his way to California, where he will visit the Yosemite. He will remain a week in the valley. Bryan was met at Golconda fifteen miles east of here, by Hon. George S. Nixon and a representative of the Associated Press. At Winneof the Associated Press. At Winne-mucca, the train stopped to enable Bryan to deliver an address to the large crowd that had gathered. Bryan strongly condemned the policy of ex-pansion, as proposed by the present ad-ministration. In part he said: "I believe the outlook for success in 1900 never better than at present. On the old questions of the campaign of 1896 we are stronger than we were during that campaign. On the present.

The believe the outlook for success in 1900 never better than at present. On the old questions of the campaign of 1896 we are stronger than we were during that campaign. On the new questions we are gaining steadily. The Chicago platform at the convention next year will be reaffirmed entire. In fact, I doubt whether any opposition to the platform will manifest itself in the convention at all.

"The two greatest of the new issues that are before the country are: First, the trusts; second, the Philippine question. The first question can scarcely be called new; but the trusts have been so multiplied that the question assumes an importance which it did not have in 1896.

"Many methods have been suggested for the extermination of trusts. The most feasible, it seems to me, is to require every corporation to obtain a license from the Federal government before it is permitted to do business outside the State in which it is organized. This license can be granted under conditions which will squeeze the water out of the stock andpre vent the monopolization of any industry.

"This nation must choose between being a republic or an empire. This is becoming more and more clearly recognized. While some were carried away by the excitement attending the war, I am sure that the second soberthought on the part of the people will lead them to oppose any deporture from the principles of self-government, as set forth in the Declaration of meaning the dece.

"An imperial policy cannot be de-mark."

to a large majority of the people and a profit only to the capitalists who would organize syndicates to develop the Philippine Islands. The islands will never offer a home for our surplus population. The white race will not live in the tropics. Only 100,000 persons of British birth reside in India, out of 300,000,000, after 150 years of English possession.

"The imperiol policy demands an increase of 75 000 men in the standing ormy. An army of 75,000 will cost the people not less than \$100,000,000 a year. That money, spent in reclaiming the arid lands of the West, would furnish homes for far more American citizens than will ever locat ein the Philippine Islands.

"From a religious point of view, it cannot be defended. A despotism at Merville to not consistent with a free

ippine Islands.
"From a religious point of view, it cannot be defended. A despotism at Manile is not consistent with a free government in the United States. This nation can not endure while ha!f its people are citizens and half vassals."

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Unusually Large Atendance from the Eighty-eight Counties. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ZANESVILLE. (O..) Aug. 29.—There is an unusually large attendance at the Democratic State Convention this year. The 802 delegates constitute a small part of the attendance. The only clubs in attendance in bodies are those from Clindingst and Columbus. The homes of Cincinnati and Columbus, the homes of McLean and Kilbourne. There ar

in attendance in bodies are those from Cincinnati and Columbus, the homes of McLean and Kilbourne. There are many others here from the eighty-eight counties, in the interest of these two leaders and of other candidates for Governor.

The new State Central Committee selected today will hold over for the Presidential year, and the interest in the control of the party machine for the Presidency attracts many at this tice. There are those present who are willing to have a strong declaration against McKiniey and imperialism, but they protest against any declaration against the war in the Philippines.

There is no opposition to a declaration against the war in the Philippines.

There is no opposition to a declaration against Hanna and bossism, or the usual issues. The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed with a strong endorsement of Bryan. There is an unusual fight for the Committee on Permanent Organization as the anti-McLean men objected to the McLean slate, which included Congressman J. A. Norton of Tiffin for permanent chairman and Hon. Thomas J. Cogan of Cincinnati for secretary.

The preliminary meetings at 4 o'clock p.m., were in some cases much more spirited than expected, and a few continued till evening. The Kilbourne men contested every place on the long lists. The McLean men carried the Toledo district by only 3 votes and two other districts by only 1 vote each, one of the latter being the district of Congressman Norton, who is the McLean man for permanent chairman.

At the district meeting Gen. Warner spoke most bitterly against the McLean men. After a free-for-all figst the anti-McLean men bolted and left the room before this district meeting was concluded. The McLean men control the contests, the construction of the platform and everything else tonight, as they will the econvention tomorrow, and are tonight holding the most noisy joilifications. There have been several unpleasant passages between leaders, notably one between Congressman John J. Lentz and Allen W. Thurman. The McLean men organized the St

SENATOR VEST'S VIEWS.

Trusts, Free Silver and Things.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 29 .- A special to the Tribune from Toronto says that Senator Vest of Missouri, now in To-ronto, has been interviewed by the Globe on American politics. He referred to President McKinley's spe ministration's policy as to expansion. Mr. Vest said the expansion question

ministration's policy as to expansion.
Mr. Vest said the expansion question is causing misgivingks in many States.
Many prominent Democrats are in sympathy with the policy, while many leading Republicans are opposed to it.
How importent these differences of opinion are, will not be known until afetr election. Expansion is not regarded favorably in the Southern States, where there is a great outcry against the fruit imported from Porto Rico and Cuba.

The imperialists say these islands are great markets for American manufactures. "This is an illusory view," said Mr. Vest, "and at best a prediction."
As to the coming campaign, Mr. Vest said the silver question is by no means dead. It was never more prominent as an issue than it is today. This is shown by the Tammany demonstration of July 4, when Mr. Hogg made his famous speech. In the West and South the silver agitation is more determined than in 1896. Mr. Vest said:

"This question will be a leading issue next year, and it is more than likely that it will receive a fuller measure of popular suppirt than it did three years ago. The newspapers in the Eastern States would lead us to believe that the free-coinage plank will not appear

that it will receive a fuller measure of popular suppirt than it did three years ago. The newspapers in the Eastern States would lead us to believe that the free-coinage plank will not appear in the platform of the Democratic party. They will see their mistake when that platform is drafted." Mr. Vest continued.

"The election will be vastly different from that of 1896 on account of the new issues. The egect of these cannot be known until the wote is polled and no man is justified in making any prophecy as to the outcome. Both candidates carry great weight in the country."

Referrinb to the Alaskan boundary Referrinb to the Alaskan boundary question, the Senator did not doubt a settlement would be reached. He deprecated any thought of war. If President McKinley submitted to Congress now the same general arbitration treaty as was rejected a few years ago, it would be ratified by an overwhelming majority.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Efforts Being Made for an Honorable Adjustment of It. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A special to the Tribune from Oitawa, Ont., says that Washington dispatches relating to an alleged secret understanding between the United States authorities and Premier Laurier are regarded here as having some foundation in fact, though they may be to some extent conjec-tural. Any such understanding is necessarily unwritten and private, it is stated. It is unofficial and temporary, and disposes finally of none of the po-sitions, but simply holds matters in

statu quo.

The secret understanding, according to ministerial circles, however, is merely to hold in check and to defer the possible demonstrations brought by the mention of the President to cede to Canada a free port in the Lynn Canal in return for Canada's relinquishment of her claims to the entire headwaters of the inlet, including Dyea, Skaguay and Pyramid Harbor.

Sir Wiffred Laurier and his Cabinet have long been satisfied that the British government did not possess the necessary local/knowledge to deal with the United States Government decisively as to a free port on the inlet and it has been decided that Sir Louis Davies shall go to London to confer with Salisbury and Chamberlain.

He was one of the British commissioners at Washington and is one of The secret understanding, according

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the leading members of the Canadian Cabinet. He has been identified with all the negotiations with the United States, since the present party came

in power. This programme necessitates delay.

The secret understanding, therefore, is not looked on as a party trick, but it is thought to be a step toward an honorable adjustment of the trouble between the United States and Canada.

RIOTING AND DISORDER.

Lawless Element of Cleveland Com mits More Outrages. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—Rioting and disorders broke out tonight in connec-tion with the strike on the lines of the Big Consolidated Street Railwa and four cars were nearly demolished while the crews were compelled to flee for their lives. It was only after defor their lives. It was only after de-termined efforts on the part of the licemen under Capt. Bradley that order was finally restored.

The first rioting of the evening of

curred when an eastboaund car jumped the track at the derailing switch at about 6 o'clock. A mob of several hundred people soon gathered and the lawless element began to stone the car and crew. Another eastboaud car was brought to a standstill and the motorman and conductor pulled from it, only escaping after passing through

a gauntlet of rocks and stones. One motorman was badly injured.

A westbound car was also stopped and the crew early mobbed by the frantic crowd. The front and rear vestibules of all the cars were demolished, while every window was broken.

Later in the evening a mob of about 3000 gathered at the corner of Central

3000 gathered at the corner of Cen and Lincoln avenues, which is a r dence portion of the city. The cof this car was saved from serious jury by the arrival of a detachmen police. It is expected that many rests will follow the outrages. To Blow Up Paris Exposition To Blow Up Paris Exposition.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—The police have discovered an association of anarchists at San Paulo, forty miles from Santos, and the investigation shows that among others who were chosen by lot was a young girl, Gariella, who has already started on her voyage, and whose mission it is to dynamite the buildings of the Paris Exposition. Several-persons have been arrested in connection with the plot, including the editors of anarchist papers in San Paulo and in this city.

BOER NATION WILL RESIST THE MILNER PROGRAMME.

Will Never Withstand an Ultimatum-Boers Quietly Concen-trating in Western Part of the Transvaal-Boer Sny Arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 29.-[By Atlantic able.] The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Tuessays: "Events have taken an alarming turn. Great Britain, at the request of the Uitlanders' Council, has enlarged the origial demands of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Com-Alfred Milner, the British High Com-missioner, and is adopting the views of Cecil Rhodes that President Kruger will never withstand an ultimatum. "I have, however, high authority for asserting that President Kruger, the Volksraad and the nation will unitedly resist an unconditional demand for giv-ing effect to the Milner programme, but will concede reforms on the con-ditions already reported."

ons already reported."

FEAR A BOER RAID. FEAR A BOER RAID.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Capt Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says a pitiable scene was witnessed at the railway station today on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children, whose parents are too poor to come themselves. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began.

In the House of Assembly today the

he crisis began. In the House of Assembly today the government announced it was considering a proposal to afford facilities for women and children to leave Johannes.

women and children to leave Johannesburg.

Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment, owing to the fears of a Boer raid. Col. Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extended frontier and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of the Transvaal.

A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramattabama Camp in British Bechuanaland.

the course of an interview today (Tuesday) regarding the crisis, said he considered the Boer position best de-

KRUGER'S CONCESSIONS.

London Newspapers' Interesting Comments on Its Latest Phase. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Aug. 29 .- [By Atlantic Cable.] Commenting upon the declara-tion of President Kruger, of the Trans-vaal, to the effect that the South African government adhered to its latest offer and would not make further conessions, the afternoon papers her inanimously draw attention to the increased seriousness of the Transvaal situation, but, at the same time, they express uncertainty regarding the nature of the concessions beyond which President Kruger saye he will not go. No official announcement has been made of these, though they are gener-ally understood to be a five-year fran-chise and increased Outlander repre-

sentation.

"If this is correct," the Globe says,
't cannot be long before diplomacy
has to stand aside as of no further serv-

has to stand aside as of no further service."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Kruger's adherence to this would mean an adherence to impossible conditions, and if so, the situation has come to an ugly head."

The Westminster Gazette, while lamenting the immoderation which, it says, led to the present crisis, admits that "the country is within sight of war, which may shortly be as unavoidable as, on the merits of the question, it would be inexexusable."

To whatever dispatch or condition President Kruger's defiant remark referred, it has brought home sharply the keen possibility of an impending war against no weak kneed adversary. It is said that with recruits from over the borders, the Transvaal would have about sixty thousand men at its disposal, whereas the most the British could now throw on the frontier would be 30,000, though, of course, this number would be materially increased within a month.

The British public is taking intense

Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment, owing to the fears of a Boer raid. Col. Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extended frontier and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of the Transwaal.

A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramattabama Camp in British Bechuanaland.

KRUGER'S PSALM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning post says that President Kruger, in

The Constitution Confers the Power of Making War and Treaties and Therefore the Government Can Acquire Territory.

Filipinos Were Never Free Whatever Advantages They En-joy are Traceable to America's War With Spain.

Sir William R. Kennedy Addresse the Bar Association on State Punishment of Crime-Committee Reports.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—When the American Bar Association resumed its today, the Aldermanic Chambe of the City Hall was filled with distinguished delegates and lawyers of note from different sections of the coun-try, who had assembled to listen to the address of Senator William Lindof Kentucky. The Senator spoke

LINDSAY'S SPEECH. "Seventy years ago a philosopher, poet and seer, contemplating the union of the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea by a canal across the Central American countries, indulged in speculations, which, in the light of the present, seem imbued with the spirit of prophecy. It may be foreseen, he said, that the United States, with their westward prediffections will, in a few years, occupy lie countries beyond the Rocky Mountains; that along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, where nature has formed capacious harbors, cities will spring up for the furtherance of intercourse with China and the East Indies; that more rapid water communication beof the waters of the Pacific Ocean and

with China and the East Indies; that a more rapid water communication between the eastern and western shores of North America than 'the tedious, disagreeable and expensive voyage round Cape Horn,' will become necessary and then, the United States will effect a passage from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific Ocean for 'both merchantmen ships and men-of-war.' 'Inspired by the thought he exclaimed: 'Would that I might live to see it—but I shall not. I should like to see another thing—a conjunction of to see another thing—a conjunction of the Danube and the Rhine. and thirdly, and lastly, I should wish hrough the Isthmus of Suez. Would

I could live to see these three great, works. It would be well worth the trouble to last fifty years more for the very purpose. The Danube and the Rhine, their waters yet unmixed, flow their several ways to the Black. See, and the German Ocean, and the ships which 'go down to the see' still pursue their flow their several ways to the Black See, and the German Ocean, and the ships which 'go down to the sea' still pursue their course between the Atlantic and Pacific by the 'tedious, disagreeable and expensive voyage round Cape Horn;' but otherwise, the wonderful things foreseen by Goethe have been transformed into living and pallpable realities, and the time is not far distant when both merchant ships and men-of-war' will sail from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific Ocean, through a passageway created by American enterprise in response to the demands of American commerce. "Commercial progress has no halting place. Commerce is not the servant, but the master of national policies. They may cripple or retarn as growth, but in the end it overrides all obstructions and dictates the economic policies of every country. Mur own country affords an illustrious example of this great truth in the changes resulting from the Spanish war, It is not, however to the economic but to the legal and political phases of this interesting fact, that I shall venture to direct your attention.

ABSORPTION OF HAWAII.

"The absorption of the Hawaiian Islands through the joint resolution of the

"The absorption of the Hawaiian Islands through the joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, and the acquisition of sovereignty over the Philippine Archipelago through the treaty of peace with Spain mark the inauguration of a new American policy, and raise for consideration supremely important questions of opnstitutional power. At the meeting of this association last year, doubt was expressed by your distinguished president concerning the propriety, at that time, of discussing the propriety at that time, of discussing the results of the overwhelming victories on land and sea which had attended our arms; but now that peace has been restored, so far as the two contending nations are concerned, the field of diplomacy and the work of the diplomat no longer impose the duty of silence. quisition of sovereignty over the Phil-

diplomat no longer impose the duty of silence.

"The problems of the future and the duties of the present demand serious consideration and invite exhaustive discussion. That discussion can nowhere find a more appropriate theaser than this distinguished assemblage of American lawyers, whose object is the advancement of the science of jurisprudence. With the American lawyer, jurisprudence is something more than the science of municipal and international law. It includes questions of constitutional power. It investigates the authority of government to act in given contingencies. It inquires into the scope and extent of conceded authority, and is pertinacious in its insistence that grants to the government shall not be enlarged by doubtful construction, and that limitations imposed shall be religiously observed.

"It has been said that the lawyers of the United States form a party with no peculiar badge, which adapts itself to the exigencies of the times, and accommodates itself to all movements of the social body; which extends over the whole community, penetrates into all classes of society, acts upon the country imperceptibly, and finally fashions affairs to suit its purposes. I may add that it is non-political. It seeks the truth and ultimately finds it. It freely investigates the teachings of Jefferson and Madison; of Hamilton and Marshall, and of all the great expounders of constitutional law. It reconciles those teachings when reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rejects them where there can be no reconciliation is possible. It modifies or rej

tion. They stand as barriers between Federal power on the one side, and the States and the people of the States on the other. No one of them abridges or attempts to abridge the authority of the general government over foreign affairs, and that authority, as I have said, embraces all powers pertaining to the relations of the States and the people, with the rest of the world.

and the people, with the rest of the world.

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was yet unconsidered by the Senate, the point was made that the acquisition of sovereignty over the Philippines would impose the duty 5t ultimately erecting States out of their territory, on the ground that all territory acquired by the government, except such as may be necessary for coaling stations, the correction of boundaries and similar government purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of eventually organizing it into States suitable for admission into the Union.

pose of eventually organizing it into States suitable for admission into the Union.

"The ability, learning and passion-ate eloquence with which this point was maintained on the floors of Congress, as well as in its general discussion throughout the country, must be recognized, as well the deep impression the discussion has made on the public mind. We may congratulate ourselves that we have now an occasion for dispassionate investigation; that we may here separate questions of power and duty from considerations of power and duty from considerations of policy and expediency; that free from the influence of partisan politics, with judicial moderation and fairness, and in the light of contemporaneous and established construction, may examine the nature and extent of the conceded power of the government to acquire territory, and of the duty of Congress to provide for the government of the people thereof.

"The Constitution confers absolutely on the government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties, consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty. This was the deliverance of the Supreme Court on the first occasion that tribunal found it necessary to decide this great question. Mr. Jefferson doubted the existence of the power when he treated for the purchase of Louisiana, but it is now so universally conceded as to render it axistomatic.

"Whether the thirteen original States

omatic.

"Whether the thirteen original States became free and independent in their separate capacities, or free and independent as a union of colonles converted into a union of States by the Declaration of Independence and the successful prosecution of the war of the revolution—in either event, those States, after their independence had been acknowledged, possessed full power to conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. The power to declare and prosecute war was vested in the general government by the Constitution, without qualification expressed or implied; and the power to negotiate treatles was conferred in language equally comprehensive and explicit.

"Is the representative of the States and of the people, the guthority of the government to prosecute the war against Spain, or destipoy the Spanish fieets, to capture the Spanish armies, and to hold and occupy Spanish territory, is not open to question. The right to make peace includes the Tight to matic.
"Whether the thirteen original States

neets, to capture the Spanish armies, and to hold and occupy Spanish territory, is not open to question. The right to make peace includes the right to fix the terms and conditions upon which peace shall be made; and those terms may lawfully include the cession of territory won by American valor. The war with Mexico fifty years ago and the treaty through which peace was then restored, are prototypes of the recent war with Spain and the treaty of peace with that country. A victorious conflict, followed by the cession of the vest region embraced by the Mexican States of New Mexico and Upper California, with the payment to Mexico of \$15,000,000, and a victorious war followed by the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippine archipelago and the Island of Guam, with the payment to Spain of \$20,000,000, complete the analogy. The treaty with Mexico following those with France and Spain for the cession of Louisiana and Florida, provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territory might not choose to preserve, their former ditizenship should be in-

sion of Louisiana and Florida, provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territore might not choose to preserve their former citizenship should be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enfoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution."

"The Treaty of Paris differs, in that it contains no such stipulation. Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, may remain in the ceded territories and preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, a declaration of their intention to preserve it, in default of which declaration, they shall be held to have denounced it and to have adopted the nativality of the territory in which they reade. The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress, but they shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion. These treaty stipulations impose no obligations on the United States preparatory to their admission into the Union.
"It is said to be inconsistent with

States to organize the ceded territories into States preparatory to their admission into the Union.

"It is said to be inconsistent with the fundamental idea of free institutions for this government to retain territory under its 'imperial' rule and deny the people the customary local institutions. But is it contrary to that idea to retain such territory, securing to the people all the customary local institution they may prove themselves competent to administer, and all the civil rights that free institutions are intended to protect? In the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, it was said 'that a power in the general government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over which they (Congress) might legislate without restriction, would be inconsistent with its own existence in its present form.' Congress will not legislate over the Philippines without restriction.

"In Murphy vs. Ramsey (114 U. S.) it was declared 'that the people of the United States, as sovereign owners of the national territories, have supreme power over them and their inhabitants. In the exercise of this soverelgn dominion, they are represented by the government of the United States, to whom all powers of government have been delegated, subject only to such restrictions as are expressed in the Constitution, or are necessarily implied in its terms in though it may be admitted in respect to this that it is not absolute and unlimited. The Federal courts have not always kept in mind the distinction between the constitutional principles controlling, and the established policy of Congress in the exercise of its powers over newly-acquired territories.

BARBIER TO DANGER.

"Historically speaking, all the terri-tories acquired prior to 1867 have been held and governed with the view to their ultimate erection into States of the Union, but it is equally true that the title to Louisiana, our first acquisition, was acquired for the accomplishment of a purpose altogether different. The treaty with France for the cession of Louisiana; the treaty with Spain for the cession of Florida; the treaty with Mexico for the cession of New Mexico and Upper California, and the Gadsden Treaty, each substantially provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the Union of the United States and admitted, at the proper time, to the en-

joyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States.

"The treaty with Russia for the cession of Alaska, negotiated in 1867, provided that Russians who might elect to remain in that country, should be permitted the enjoyment of the advanced in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion, but made no provision that those inhabitants, or any of them, should ever 'be incorporated into the Union of the United States.' The deliberate omission of that stipulation from that treaty, was significant of a change of policy. It was the virtual assertion of constitution of the controlling the controlling of the controlling the controlling of the controlling the controlling consideration with him, or with either of his commissioners, when there is one spot on the gloos, one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will ere long yield more than one-half of our whole produce and contain more than half our in his treatment of the commissioners, which they are the paleing hereads of defiance. Spain might have retained its quietly for lyears. ... Not so can it ever be in the hands of France. The impeutosity of her temper, the energy and restlessness of her character placed in a point of eternal conflict with us, and our character, which though quiet and loving peace and the pursuit of wealth, is high-minded-despising wealth in competition with insult or injury—an emergetic as any impossible that France and the pursuit of wealth, is high-minded-despising wealth in competition with insult or injury—an emergetic as any interest of the United States can continue long friends when they meet in so into the Union, the position. Th

the intention was not to permit Congress to admit into the Union new States which should be formed out of the territory for which and under whose authority alone they were act-

"His doubts as to the constitutional power to acquire the territory were overruled by Congress. His belief that the States erected in such territory could not be constitutionally admitted into the Union did not prevail; but his

the States erected in such territory could not be constitutionally admitted into the Union did not prevail; but his doubts as to the one proposition and his belief concerning the other, effectually rebut the assumption that the treaty was made and ratified with the purpose on the part of those in authority to govern the territory to the end, that ultimately it should be organized into States and admitted into the Union, under the belief that such purpose was essential to the constitutional validity of the title acquired.

"Speaking against the execution of the treaty, Mr. Griswold of Connecticut stated the ground of his opposition thus: "The objection to the third article is not that the province of Louisiana could not have been purchased, but that neither this nor any other foreign nation can be incorporated into the United States only under the condition of an incorporation, it results that if the condition is unconstitutional or impossible, the cession itself fails to the ground.

"In the exhaustive discussion prooked by the treaty, no one calmed that the eeded territory must ultimately be incorporated into the Union as a State or States in order to sustain he constitutionality of the acquisition. In the protracted debate over the admission of Missouri, the claim was made that the people of the Louisiana Territory were absolutely entitled to admission under the treaty with France—not because the title to the Louisiana territory could not have been constitutionally admitted into the Union but because the third article of the treaty expressly stinulated that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the endowment of all the rishts and immunities of citizens of the United States, in all these controversies, no one contended that the validity of the acquisition of foreign territory depended on the ultimate organization of any portion of it into a State, for admission

DOMINION OVER TERRITORY.
"Support seems to be given to the claim that the United States necessarily holds only a temporary dominion over the Territories, by the expression in several of the opinions of the Supreme Court, that title to the soil under tide water is, during the Territorial period, held in trust for future States, thus implying that States must necessarily succeed to the possession. In the case of Weber (18th Wallace) the court said: 'Although the title to the soil under tide water of the bay (San Francisco) was acquired by the United States by cession from Mexico equally to the title to the upland, they held it in trust for the future State.'

The Greatest Shoe Bar-

gains you ever read of are mentioned in this advertisement. A number of new lots go on sale this morning.

\$1.50Ladies'Oxfords \$3 Ladies' Oxfords \$3 Ladies' Shoes

trimmed, sizes 2, 2½, 42°

3, 31 and 4, only \$3 Ladies' Shoes.

Hand turned black kid,

\$4.00 Men's Shoes Tan kid and Russian silk, vesting or leather tops \$2.48

\$2.50 Misses' Shoes \$1.50 Boys' Shoes

\$1.50 Ladies'Oxfords \$1.50 Ladies'Oxfords \$2 Ladies' Oxfords

\$3.50 Ladies' Shoes \$2.50 Men's Shoes

Tan titan, box, willow calf Black kid, sizes 12 to 2,

White linen Oxfords to Small sizes, tan and black, Tan and black, broken Kid button shoes, sewed about four hundred 57c lines, all are small 72c sizes or narrow widths.

Linen canvas, leather Black and tan kid, coin All sizes, kid or vesting toes, all sizes...... 97° top, new style toe, \$1.24

Vioi kid tan shoes all sizes, Russian calf, coin toes, all

hard to match at \$2.48 sizes, three-fifty\$1.52 \$5.00 Men's Shoes \$1.25 Misses' Shoes

and vici kid, hand \$2.81 coin toes, patent tip, 870 sewed, all sizes.....\$2.81 sewed soles........... \$1.50 Boys' Shoes

40c Baby Shoes

soles, sizes

\$2 Ladies' Shoes

Tan or black kid glace, all sizes, coin

\$3.00 Men's Shoes

Black or tan, vici kid, stitched soles, all sizes

\$1.25Children's shoes Black and tan kid lace and black kid button, coin toe, sizes 81 to 12,880

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes

Sizes 2½ to 5½, black or tan, with medium weight, half double \$1.08

The Store That Lives Up to

JACOBY BROS. 128 to 138 N. Spring St.

his statement was unnecessary to the determination of the point decided. It intended as a statement of an historical fact, it was substantially correct. It was substantially considered in the series of the decisions bearing on the nature of the decisions bearing on the nature of the dominion of the general government over the Territories were reviewed in Shively's case (152 U.S.,) where it was said: By the Constitution, as is now well settled, the United States rightfully acquired the Territories, and being the only government which can impose laws upon them, have the entire dominion and soverneignty, national and municipal, over all the Territories, so long as they remain in a Territorial condition. We cannot doubt, therefore, that Congress has the power to make grants of land below high-water mark of navigable waters in any Territory of the United States, whenever it becomes necessary to do so, in order to perform international obligations or to effect the improvement of such lands, for the promotion and convenience of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, or to carry out other public purposes appropriate to the objects for which the United States hold the Territory."

"In the absence of treaty stipulations creating it, no trust attaches to the ownership and dominion of the United States over the national Territories, in favor of a State that may or may not be organized, or, if organized, may or may not be admitted into the Union. The United States are in law, and in fact, the absolute owners of the national Territories, and are chargeable with no trust in favor of successors, which can only come into existence at their unrestrained discretion. The admission of new States is essentially a discretionary power. New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union. The grant implies power, not duty. Congress has the discretion to refuse as well as to admit.' It may be doubted whether the discretion to refuse can be taken away or abridged by freaty. It cannot be by conquest, and the war power is as absolute and unconditional as the power to make treaties. It does not follow, because our recently-acquired territories are never to be admitted into the Union that Congress may legislate for them without restriction, or that they may be governed by laws and regulations inthe Territory."
"In the absence of treaty stipulations Congress may legislate for them with-out restriction, or that they may be governed by laws and regulations in-consistent with the principles of con-stitutional liberty. SOVEREIGNTY'S RESTRAINT.

SOVEREDIGNTY'S RESTRAINT.

"While the United States have supreme power over the national Territories and their inhabitants, and while all the discretion incident to legislative power is vested in Congress for making rules and regulations respecting them, yet this sovereign dominion is to be exercised subject to the restraints expressed in the Constitution and in harmony with the principles of free institutions. The inhabitants of the Territories can demand no political rights. Practically speaking, they are the wards of the general government, without political rights or political status. It rests with Congress to say whether any of the people resident in a Territory shall exercise the rights of suffrage in the election of their local officers, and that right, when granted, may be freely taken away; but notwithstanding all this, the personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the Territories are secured to them as to every citizen by the principles of constitutional liberty, which restrain all the agencies of government. State and national.

"We speak frequently of certain individual or personal rights as 'constitutional rights,' because they happen to fall within the protecting influence of some express provision of the Constitution. It does not follow that other natural rights, not so expressly protected, are enjoyed at the arbitrary will of government. To take them from the people is to convert a free government into a despotism. To leave them without the sanction of the law, as administered by the courts, is to destroy the stability of free institutions. Those rights may not be enumerated, but their preservation is none the less assured. As said by Justice Matthews, in No. 11sth United States: 'When we consider the nature and theories of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power.

"Arbitra "While the United States have su

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. "Men and syomen were held in slavery and deprived of their civil and per-

"Men and syomen were held in slavery and deprived of their civil and personal rights, in each of the thirteen colonies at the time their representatives declared "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. That among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Constitution, which was ordained twelve years afterward, recognized the legal existence of slavery and provided for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves. In his inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln repeated the declaration he had repeatedly made before his election: "I have no purpose, direct or indirect, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no inclination to do so."
"After the civil war had progressed a year and a half, he wrote; "If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery. I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeling any slaver, I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it will help to save the union, is shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

"Mr. Lincoln treated the freeing of the slave as subordinate to the preservation of the Union. A great contest was being settled by the arbitrament of war, and, in his opinion, the slave could await the progress of events

ment of war, and, in his opinion, the slave could await the progress of events for the application in his behalf of the principle that liberty and the pursuit of happiness are among the inallenable rights with which men are endowed by their Creator. This leader of the people, when he wrote this letter to Mr. Greeley, was as much devoted to the cause of freedom, and as firm a heliever in the netural rights of the of the people, when he wrote this letter to Mr. Greeley, was as much devoted to the cause of freedom, and as firm a believer in the natural rights of the enslaved man, as when, four years before, in his speech at Lewistown, he read the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, and added: This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the universe. This was their lofty and wise and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to his creatures. Yes, gentlemen, to rell his creatures, to the whole great family of man. The declaration as to the inalienable rights of men is none the less true because slavery lived under the American Union from 1776 to 1866, and only ceased to exist at the end of a war in which freedom came, if not as a military necessity, as a measure deemed almost indispensable to military success.

"Commenting on the incompatibility of slavery with the inalienable rights of man. Henry Clay used the language of practical statesmenship when he said: 'It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American colonies, and that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration, and it is desirable in the original construction of society and in the organized societies to keep it in view of a great tundamental principle. But then I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the human race be practically enforced and carried out."

AS TO PHILIPPINES.

AS TO PHILIPPINES.

"This principle cannot be literally enforced in the adjustment of our relations with the Philippines, but the declaration is to be kept in view as a great fundamental doctrine, controlling, as far as circumstances will permit the organization and preservation of orderly administration, though its litteral application may for the time be denled, as our fathers denied it, when it leads to anarchy and lawlessness or renders stable and orderly government impossible, or increases the difficulties in the way of establishing liberal institutions. AS TO PHILIPPINES.

eral institutions.
"To substitute the control of the tion United States for the control of Spain and in the Philippines; to introduce Amerited

POINTS OF WEAKNESS **HUDYAN RELIEVES**



(Fig. 1)-Headaches, Dizzy Spells, Vertigo. These symptoms are due to weak nerves, to liver trouble, to stomach disorder or to female weakness. It matters not the cause. HUDYAN affords immediate relief. HUDYAN (Fig. 2)-Hollow Eyes, Pale or Sallow

Complexion are the result of thin, watery blood. HUDYAN makes rich, red blood. which in turn gives a glow of health. HUD-YAN establishes perfect nutrition. (Fig. 3)-Coated Tongue or Offensive

Breath. HUDYAN at once relieves such conditions, for HUDYAN assists digestion, acts gently yet effectively upon the liver and establishes a correct action of kidneys.

(Figs. 4-5) -- Pains in Joints are due to rheumatism, liver trouble or kidney disease. HUDYAN reaches all these conditions, purifies the blood and thoroughly expels all poisonous elements

(Fig. 6)—Palpitation or Irregular Fluttering of Heart. HUDYAN cures, because HUDYAN strengthens the heart muscle and rebuilds the broken-down heart structure. HUDYAN is the best remedy known for heart disease. (Fig. 7)—Pains or Soreness in Stomach, Bloating, a Feeling of Weight, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach—Hudyan is an infallible remedy. HUDYAN relieves all distress, for HUDYAN strengthens and stimulates to

perfect activity the glands that secrete the digestive fluids. HUDYAN cures permanently.

(Fig. 8)—Costiveness, Pain in Right Side, Sallow Complexion, Coated Tongue, Headache and many other disagreeable symptoms arise when liver is torpid or inactive. HUDYAN stimulates the liver to perfect activity. HUDYAN relieves at once the disagreeable symptoms of liver trouble; it cares permanently. cures permanently.

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can institutions in the room and stead of Spanish methods; to replace absolute and unlimited power with the restraining principles of constitutional liberty, will not be to contravene this great fundamental principle, It will be the first step in securin to the inhabitants of those distant countries the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will be to the people of these islands the dawn of a morning which in God's providence will ripen into a day of deliverance from tyranny and oppression, at the hands of either a foreign master or a homebred despot.

"To secure the inalienable rights of man, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever the form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. I have not observed the use, in its completeness, of this clause of the Declaration of Independence in the arguments against the right and power of the United States to accept sovereignty, over the Philippines through the cession made by the Spanish treaty. To the want of consent by the Flilipinos great importance is given. Their want of the opportunity to express consent receives no consideration.

"We cannot presume that the offer of law and order through stable govern-

press consent receives in the offer ton.

"We cannot presume that the offer of law and order through stable government to a people who have never enjoyed the blessings of either, would be rejected could they be afforded the opportunity to consider the offer and freely to express their will. Insurgent chieftains may challenge our admiration and arouse our sympathy, but they and their followers cannot be permitted to decide for eight million peo-

AMERICAN DOMINION HIST.

AMERICAN DOMINION JUST.

"American dominion in the Philippines will destroy none of the ends of government; will disregard no one of the inalienable rights of man; will sanctify no abuse or usurpation, but will terminate the despotism under which their people have lived for more than three hundred years.

"The United States did not ask the consent of the inhabitants of Louisiana, or Florida, or New Mexico, or Upper California, to the cessions made by France and Spain and the Republic of Mexico, nor was it understood when we assumed sovereign jurisdiction over those peoples, that we were violating the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Orderly government faithfully administered in the interests of the governed superinduces consent. New Mexico and Arisona have been governed as Territories more than fifty years. Congress has governed the District of Columbia more than a hundred years, yet the Declaration of Independence is neither dead nor sleeping. It

emains the thought and spirit of the onstitution and continues to comremains the thought and spirit of the Constitution and continues to command the reverence of all our people.

"The right to withdraw consent and to form independent national relations was put to the test by the seceding States in 1861. The effort was supported by armies such as the world had never seen, by statesmanship, generalship, heroistin, courage and devotion which challenged universal admiration; but the experiment failed because the majority of the people of the United States did not concede the proposition that consent can be withdrawn except for sufficient cause, and denied the existence of any such cause to the States of the South. Henry Winter Davis, a lawyer and statesman of exceptional Willies and a Union man of exceptional of the South. Henry Winter Davis, a lawyer and statesman of exceptional ability and a Union man of pronounced convictions, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in March, 1864, stated the position of the seceding

States thus:
"'What is the nature of the case "What is the nature of the case with which we have to deal, the evil we must remedy, the danger we must aver? In other words, what is that monster of political wrong which is called secession? It is not, Mr Speaker, domestic violence within that clause of the Constitution, for the violence was the act of the people of these States through their governments, and so the offspring of their free and unforced will. It is not invasion in the meaning of the Constitution, for no State has been invaded against the will of the government of the State by any power except of the tion, for no State has been invaded against the will of the government of the State by any power except of the United States marching to overthrow the usurpation of its territory. It is, therefore, the act of the people of the States carrying with it all the consequences of such an act. And, therefore, it must be either a local revolution which makes them independent and makes of the United States a foreign country, or it is a usurpation against the authority of the United States—the erection of governments which do not recognize the Constitution of the United States, which the Constitution does not recognize, and, therefore, not the republicate governments of the States in rebellion. The latter is the view which all parties take of it."

"Secession was the free act of the people of the seceding States, the offspring of their free and unforced will. It was the formal withdrawal of consent to the authority of the general government, manifested in the most unmistakable way; yet the deliberate judgment of the dominant majority of the people of the United States was that their brethren of the South could be lawfully constrained by force, to submit to Federal authority, and that they could be so restrained, within the reasonable application of the maxim, that the just power of the government spring from the consent of the governed.

FILIPINOS NEVER FREE.

FILIPINOS NEVER FREE.

"The Filipinos have never been free. For nearly three hundred and fifty years "The Filipinos have never been free. For nearly three hundred and fifty years they have lived under the arbitrary control of the Spanish crown. In submitting to the authority of the United States they surrendered no privilege or immunity. It cannot be that their right to a government to which they give their consent is more sacred than was the like right to the people of the seceding States. It has been judicially declared that we have 'an indestructible union of indestructible States.' The war against the armies of the South was fought to a successful conclusion, because the majority believed it more important to preserve that Union, than to accede to the literal application of an abstract principle, which, however correct, logically led to its dissolution.

"Government is not an abstraction." It is the reasonable application of correct principles to conditions which, though they cannot be wholly overcome, may be so molded as to better subserve the interest of justice, peace and order. In the language of Burke, "The rights of mn in governments are

come, may be so molded as to better subserve the interest of justice, peace and order. In the language of Burke, The rights of men in governments are their advantages; and they are often good; in compromises sometimes between good and evil, and sometimes between evil and evil. Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing—morally and not metaphysically or mathematically—true moral denominations.'

"By the exercise of political reason,

tions."

"By the exercise of political reason, our Constitution was ordained and a more perfect union established. In the light of political reason our affairs have been administered in the past, and political reason, if we patiently follow its dictates, will enable us to solve the problems now before us, in harmony with the limitations of the Constitution and in practical accord with the great principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

"All experience teaches that consent follows good government. When, in 1763, Great Britain became the master of the vast domain on the other side of Niagara and the lakes, of the 65,000 Canadians then inhabiting that country, probably not one consented to the change of sovereignty. Difference in language and religion, and the antipathles incident to the fact that in those days the French and English were traditional enemies, increased the difficulties of converting unwilling subjects into contented people, yet twenficulties of converting unwilling subjects into contented people, yet twenty-two years afterward, French-Canadians, fighting by the side of English soldiers, repelled the invading armies of Montgomery and Arnold, and steadily rejected all overtures looking

lish soldiers, repelled the hivating air mies of Montgomery and Arnold, and steadily rejected all overtures looking to their deliverance from British authority.

"In point of time, little more than a generation has passed since the disturbing question of secession was settled by an appeal to arms. The recollections of the civil war and its horrors still linger, the bitter memories of the days of reconstruction are yet allve with those of us from the South whose heads 'are whitened by the

of the days of reconstruction are yet alive with those of us from the South whose heads are whitened by the snows of time; but in all this broad land, there is today a comparative and the state of the state living under a government of unreserved consent. When we look across the inland seas to the North and see the popular sentiment of the Dominion of Conada manifesting itself through the leadership of a French-Canadian; when we look abroad in our own country and see the soldiers of the Confederacy and their sons assisting as legislators to frame our laws, and es judges to administer them, we cannot doubt that the establishment of orderly government in the islands of the Philippines will secure the consent of their people to the just and benevolent sway of the American republic.

THE GREAT OBJECTION.

"An objection much insisted on is the impolicy of conferring on the Asiatic inhabitants of the Philippines the right of American citizenship with its attendant advantages in the American States and Territories. The reaty does not purport to secure them that right. On the contrary, it remits the civil rights and status of the people to the discretion of Con-

remits the civil rights and status of the people to the discretion of Congress.

"The joint resolution that passed the Senate on the 14th day of February last, but which was not considered by the House of Representatives, declares that by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States; nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inabitants of said islands, to prepare them for self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

"The general meaning of this resolution may not be clear, but it is certain that the Senators who supported to one tain that the Senators who supported t do not understand the treaty to con-

template the incorporation of the Philippine people into American citizenship, or the permanent annexation of the islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. The Treaty of Paris makes no provision for the incorporation of the people of the Philippines into the Union, or for their enjoyment of the privileges, rights or immunities of citizens of the United States. It omits the stipulation of the Russian treaty ceding alaska, that the civilized inhabitants of that country shall have the immunities of citizens Russian treaty ceding alaska, that the civilized inhabitants of that country shall have the immunities of citizens of the United States. The native inhabitants of those countries are to have their civil rights and political status determined by Congress, and the power of Congress is unlimited so far as the treaty of cession is concerned, except that the inhabitants are to be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

far as the treaty of cession is concerned, except that the inhabitants are to be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

"It does not follow because the civil rights and political status of the Philippine people are to be determined by Congress that the power of Congress over them is omnipotent. Congress will exercise legislative power practically free from restraint by the treaty, but subject to the restraints of constitutional institutions. In defining the legislative function, or rather the power of Parliament as a legislative body, Lord Coke said: 'It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in the making, confirming, enjoying, restraining, abrogating, repealing, reviving and expounding of laws concerning matters of all possible denominations."

"This is legislative power in its completeness and perfection. Such power has never existed in the legislative department of any of the American States, and has never been claimed for Congress. For the common defense against foreign enemies, and for the promotion of the general welfare, when affected by our external relations, addistinguished from our domestic concerns, legislative power in Congress is as comprehensive and complete as the nature of its exclusive jurisdiction requires it to be, within, of course, the scope of the authority the States had the power to grant. As free and independent States they each had full power to levy war and conclude peace, and do all other things that independent States may of right do. Their power as to war and peace, and as to foreign affairs, they freely and fully granted to the general government.

RIGHTFUL POWERS.

"The declaration of war against and RIGHTFUL POWERS.

foreign affairs, they freely and fully granted to the general government.

RIGHTFUL POWERS.

"The declaration of war against and the treaty of peace with Spain were within the expressly-granted powers of that government. In terminating the war by the treaty of peace, the government of the United States could do any act or thing not in conflict with the Constitution, which any other independent State might have done, unless the rights of the States in these respects were diminished by the formation of the more perfect union through the adoption of the Constitution. Any other independent State might have destroyed the Spanish fleet and occupied the city of Manila with the right to treat for the cession of the territory in question, and for jurisdiction over the native inhabitants, and would have been free to say, that those inhabitants should not be incorporated into its body politic or made citizens with rights, privileges and immunities equal to those enjoyed by the inhabitants of such independent State.

"If the Union had fallen to pieces, as it might have done had not the Articles of Confederation been superseded by the Constitution, and had the State of New York, in that event, preserved her separate existence as a sovereign State, and been the adversary of Spain in the recent war, who will say that New York might not have accepted the cession of the Spanish territories and contracted for the allegiance of their inhabitants without incurring the obiligation of converting those inhabitants into citizens, and of ultimately admitting them to share in the administration of the home government?

"Possessing this broad and comprehensive power, the States delegated it to the general government. As the recipient of this power the United

of the home government?

"Possessing this broad and comprehensive power, the States delegated it to the general government. As the recipient of this power the United States may exercise it as completely as it might have been exercised by the States that conferred it, and in and about matters affecting primarily our foreign relations, they may do all acts and things which any other free republic might do under like circumstances and conditions.

"Independent republics have equal rights in the prosecution of just wars with other nations whatever may be their forms of government. If it be necessary or expedient for a republic, in its justifiable self-defense, which comprehends the support and prosecution of its rights, to overrun the territories of its enemy, it may lawfully overrun and occupy them, and at the close of a successful war may indemnify itself for the expense and damage sustained, by requiring the cession of such portions of the conquered territory as justice and expediency may reasonably demand. It may require the inhabitants of the conquered country to submit to reasonable and just rules prescribed for their government. It may unite the conquered province to its own State, or it may suffer it to retain its own form of government and treat it as a province or dependency. These are among the inherent rights of nations, and they were recognized rights when the King of ency. These are among the inherent rights of nations, and they were rec-ognized rights when the King of Great Britain acknowledged the United States,' to be free, sovereign and independent States.' "It mey be admitted, that we ought

"It may be admitted, that we ought not permanently to annex a country whose inhabitants are incapable of attaining capacity for self-government, and the climate of which forbids the migration of Americans or Europeans in numbers sufficient to eventually control political and social conditions. I do not claim that the government of the United States is specially adapted to a colonial policy, or that its methods of administration qualify it, in any marked degree, to hold and govern dependencies in any portion of the world, proximate or remote. On the contrary, it is of doubtful expediency to hold colonies or dependencies at all, and such holding can only be justified by necessity. When, however, duty admits of no escape without the sacrifice of national honor or dignity, the necessity then exists.

"In the division of powers between the general and State sovernments those delegated to the general government affecting the direction and control of domestic affairs are enumerated, and specified, and to those grants the rule of strict leonstruction is reasonably applicable. It is not so in regard to the powers affecting and controlling our relations with the outside world. It was truthfully said by Mr. Cal. houn that so imperious was the necessity of the Union and a common government to take charge of their foreign relations that it led to the formation, but that without it the States never would have been united."

"If it be conceded that these plenary powers do not apply to outlying countries after they have been brought under the dominion of the United States by treaties of cession, it must also be conceded that the limitations of the Constitution, in the absence of Congressional action, do not extend to such countries. In January, 1849, an amendment was offered to one of the appropriation bills pending in the Senate of the United States to 'extend the Constitution of the United States to the Territories recently acquired from Mexico. Discussing that proposition, Mr. Webster said: 'Let me say that in this general not permanently to annex a country whose inhabitants are incapable of at-

wherever our authority goes, the Constitution in part goes. Not all its provisions certainly, but all its suitable provisions, but in the same connection Mr. Calhoun declared that 'the Territories belong to us—they are ours; that is to say, they are the property of the States of the Union, and we, as the representatives of these States have the right to exercise all that authority and jurisdiction which ownership carries with it.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court are in harmony with the reasoning of

"The decisions of the Supreme Court are in harmony with the reasoning of Mr. Webster, but, if Mr. Calhoun's theory be the correct one, we come to this, that not all the Constitution, but only its 'suitable provisions' extend to the Territories, so that, when we come to make needful rules and regulations for their government. Congress must to make needful rules and regulations for their government, Congress must decide in each case which of the provisions of the Constitution are suitable to the particular Territory; its geographical situation, its past history, its social and political conditions, each and all receiving due consideration. The discretion of Congress in this respect is unrestrained, except that it is to be exercised in consonance with 'those great principles which are intended as general securities for public liberty.'

"IMPERIALISM." "IMPERIALISM."

"If this be an imperial power it is that which pertains to the empire of which Mr. Jefferson spoke, when he said: 'I am persuaded no Constitution was ever so well calculated for extensive empire and self-government' as that of the United States. It is a power first employed by Mr. Jefferson in the purchase of Louislane, and ever since continuously exercised in the government of the national Territories. It is open to abuse, as is every great power of government: but faith in the virtue, magnanimity, and justice of the American people encourages the belief that it will always be exerted to exemplify the fact that the imperialism of the American republic is its capacity and disposition to defend the weak against injustice and oppression wherever its flag may floot, rather than an attribute of arbitrary and irresponsible power.

"One other phase of the Philippine that which pertains to the empire of

against injustice and oppression wherever its flag may float, rather than an attribute of arbitrary and irresponsible power.

"One other phase of the Philippine question deserves passing consideration. The relations of the United States to the insurrectionary movement in those countries have been compared to those of France and the United States at the close of the revolutionary war the point being made that: France could have as consistently treated with Great Britain for the cession of the American States as the United States could treat with Spain for the cession of the Philippine archipelago. The difference in the two situations is as palpable as it is radical. The American colonies did not commence their war with Great Britain after France had practically broken down her power in North America. They did not organize their military forces under the protection of French fleets and armies. Two years before French intervention their independence had been solemnly declared, and before a French ship or a French soldier took part in their contest with the mother country, the independence of the United States had been recognized by France by a treaty of alliance in which it was stimulated and declared that:

"If war should break out between France and Great Britain during the continuance of the war between the United States and England, His Majesty and the said United States shall make it a common cause and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counsels and their forces according to the exigence of conjunctures as become good and faithful ailies," and that:

"The essential and direct end of the present deforative allience in the testion of the conjunctures as become good and faithful ailies," and that:

become good and Initial anies, and that:

"The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited of the United States as well in matters of government as of commerce."

FILIPINO ACQUIREMENTS. "It would be a waste of time to am-

plify the impossibility of France, in the face of that treaty, negotiating with Great Britain for the cession of the American States. In the prosecution of American States. In the prosecution of a just war against Spain the United States made the Philippines a point of attack. No organized or formidable insurrection was then in progress in those countries. Aguinaldo was voluntarily absent. He did not return until, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and after the Americans had become practically masters of the local neet, and after the Americans had become practically masters of the local
situation. The presence of American
ships and soldiers protected him and
his followers from Spanish attack. Advantage was taken of conditions the
Filipinos had little or no hand in
bringing about for the organization of
the insurrectionary army and for the bringing about for the organization of the insurrectionary army and for the establishing of, so far as it has been established, the revolutionary government. Whatever strength the insurgents were able to exhibit, and whatever advantages they may have gained over the Spanish army of occupation, are directly traceable to a war which the United States commenced with no direct view, if any view at all, to the amelioration of the Philippine conditions.

"Aguinaldo's government has not to this day been recognized by any country. The American commanders noti-

the untiled States commenced with hot amelioration of the Philippine conditions.

"Aguinaldo's government has not to this day been recognized by any country. The American commanders not intend him from time to time of their and his troops were not allies of the United States. They received no recognized countenance from the American commanders of an invading arms and to dissatisfied and insurrectionary subjects of the government, extend to dissatisfied and insurrectionary subjects of the government against which the war is being prosecuted. The assistance rendered by Aguinaldo and his troops at Manila was inevitable. The presence there of the insurgent army was an embarrasing, if not a disturbing, incident. It eventually because the commander of an invaling arms and to free institutions the opportunity to extend their blessings to the human framework of the insurance of the insurgent and the commander of the insurgent of the insurgent and the commander of the insurgent and the commander of the insurgent of the insure of the insurance of t

On Christmas day, 1897, the Governor-General telegraphed to Madrid: It is with great pleasure I have to communicate to you that the principal leaders of the insurgection have laid down their arms and cheered three times for Spain, the King and peace. It is related by an English writer that this peace cost Spain \$2,000.000. of which \$800,000 went to Aguinaldo and his immediate followers, who agreed to change their residences to Hongkokng; that \$400,000 went to the lesser insurgents and to deserving Spanish officials; and that as to the remaining \$800,000, the account is yet to be rendered.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

that as to the remaining \$800,000, the account is yet to be rendered.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

"At the time of this convention it is manifest that the Fillpinos were not contending for Philippine independence, but for the institution of better government, and other desirable ends, all of which were compatible with the indefinite continuance of Spanish sovereignty. Aguinaldo claims that he complied with the peace agreement, but he charges the Spanish government did not observe a similar conduct, and that its fallure to do so gave cause for the uprising, of which he is now the chief. Independence was not seriously contemplated until after the prestige and power of Spain had been broken by Dewey's victory, nor until after the United States had determined to follow up their naval advantage by the armed occupation of the capital city of the archipelago and such other points as the exigencies of the war might render advisable.

"Under these conditions the United States would not have submitted to the sale by Spain of the Philippines. Their purchase by a neutral power would have been regarded by our government as an unfriendly act, not to be tolerated. Spain could not have defeated the American invasion by the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, and it was in disregard, if not in contempt of the rights of the United States for the insurgent chieftain, under the circumstances, to proclaim an independent government. It was an attempt to utilize the victories the United States for the insurgent chieftain, under the circumstances, to proclaim an independent government. It was an attempt to utilize the victories the United States had won in the war with Spain for the accomplishment of an end to which they were in no wise committed, and which honor and dignity did not require, but in view of the action of Aguinaldo and his associates, forbade them to respect, when they came to treat with Spain. "Having overthrown the authority of Spain against which the Filipinos, for countless generations, had vainly struggled, w for countless generations, had vainl

"Having overthrown the authority of Spain against which the Filipinos, for countless generations, had vainly struggled, we sought to give them free institutions under a government able to maintain and pledged to uphold peace, justice and order. We offered not principalities, or powers, or largess, or subsidies, to ambitious chieftains, but protection to the lives, liberty and property of the people, and it was indefensible and wicked in those disappointed chieftains to turn their arms against us. There can be but one ending to the unfortunate contest. The sovereign authority of the United States will be established, and under and through their beneficent control peace will take the place of war, order will supplant lawlssness, and justice and mercy prevail, where force and fraud and cruelty once seemed to have their perpetual abiding place. Intimately connected with these propositions of national authority and national morality are questions of policy and expediency of the gravest importance and most absorbing interest. They are, however, without the limits I have prescribed, and I shall not trespass on your patience to consider them. "We have extended our domain into and across the Pacific, but we have not changed the nature of our government, or the character of our institutions. Ours is still a Union of American States and will so remain to the end. The bond of Union by which the States are held together was ordained and established as the 'Constitution for the United States of America." Our policy, our traditions, our interests and our glory alike forbid the admission into the Union of any other than a North American State.

"It does not follow, however, that we are to shrink from the full and

"It does not follow, however, that we are to shrink from the full and faithful discharge of the new duty which we find ourselves under to the civilized world, and more especially to the distant islands of the eastern civilized world, and more especially to the distant islands of the eastern seas. That duty was not of our seeking. It came as the culmination of events which human agencies could not control or direct. We would gladly escape it if escape were possible, but recognizing that there is no honorable avenue of retreat, we take it up (appreciating all its difficulties and responsibilities) with the fixed purpose of discharging it to the uttermost. We do this with no desire for indefinite expansion; with no desire for indefinite expansion; with no design of establishing a general colonial policy; but with the earnest hope that after our national authority shall have been established, and established it will be, the people of the Philipines may show themselves capable of upbuilding and maintaining a local government of their own. "If failure attends our efforts, it will be but another instance of defeated hopes and disappointed expectations. But if by holding up the hands of those who aspire to orderly and stable institutions we shall open the way to a home government, under which individual rights will be respected, domestic tranquility insured, and life, liberty

who aspire to orderly and stable institutions we shall open the way to a home government, under which individual rights will be respected, domestic tranquility insured, and life, liberty and property protected by the fixed and regular administration of just and equal laws, we shall give another and striking evidence of man's capacity for self-government, and over and above all considerations of pecuniary or commercial advantages, however great they may be, we shall be compensated for the blood and treasure we have expended and may expend, by the consciousness of having secured to the inalienable rights of man a wider field, and to free institutions the opportunity to extend their blessings to the human family in a quarter of the world in which despotism has had jts undisputed reign from the earliest period of recorded time."

Several new members of the association were elected today, prominent among them being John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American Exposition Company.

New Carpets Old Prices.

The new fall carpets are here in magnificent array. Yes, it is early, but there's good reasons for your buying early.

FIRST-Carpet prices are rising fast. These beautiful new carpets were contracted for before the riseso while they last you have the advantage of first choice and the advantage of old prices as well. SECOND-The fall season will open earlier than usual and fall furnishings will have to be looked

after now. Among the favorites are the beauti-Word ful pompadour effects, especially fine in several shades of green. Styles Another style is tiny buds with stems scattered over blue or pink grounds. Old rose, blue, pink and green are favorite colors, and the greens are quite different from the greens of last

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controversies between nations by the medium of enlightened international arbitration, expresses its great satisfaction that the efforts which have been made to establish so beneficent a principle have culminated in the adoption at The Hague of a wise and statesmanlike agreement for that purpose, and its earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will approve the convention at The Hague and that the administration will take such steps as may be proper to carry it into effect." COMMERCIAL LAW.

The report of the , Committee Commercial Law is embodied in the (1.) That a bankrupt law is wise

(1.) That a bankrupt law is wise and beneficent legislation.
(2.) That the general features of the present bankrupt law should have the approval and support of the bar and the commercial community.
(3.) That whatever amendments are made to the provisions of the law relating to voluntary bankrupty should be in the line of a better protection to the creditor against fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings.

(4.) That the amendments to the provisions of the law relating to involuntary bankruptcy should be along the lines of a better remedy for the creditor for fraud, actual or contemplated, on the part of the debtor previous to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings.

(5.) That the ideal bankrupt law is

the institution of balancapes, ings.

(5.) That the ideal bankrupt law is one that (a) allows every honest debtor to procure a speedy discharge from his obligations upon the surrender of all his property; (b) gives every creditor a complete remedy against actual or contemplated fraud on the part of the debtor; (c) punishes all fraud on the part; of debtor or creditor with relenting against.

SYMPATHY VOTED DOWN. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BUFFALO, Aug. 29 .- The Committee

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The Committee on Grievances offered a resolution of sympathy with Maitre Labori, the defender of Dreyfus; but it was tabled on a close vote.

The Committee on Law reported recommending that law reporters form an association in order to secure uniformity of style in law reporting.

At the afternoon session, Sir William R. Kennedy, a justice of the High Court of Justice of England, was Introduced, and delivered an address on "State Punishment of Crime."

BEAULIEU'S PRISONERS.

After Many Vicissitudes One of Them is Finally Landed.

After Many. Vicissitudes One of Them
is Finally Landed.

Auguste Beaulieu lives out beyond the Fivemile House en the Santa Monica road, and
raises grapes and some other things. Last
night he raised a small tempest because three
boys each took a small bunch of grapes from
his vings. He likewise raised the mirth of
Capt. Roberts and several officers after he and
one of his daughters had haled James
Shoulters, one of the offending boys, into the
Police Station at the point of a shotgun.
Young Shoulters, Frank Lerch and another
boy, whose first name is Bob, went swimming
yesterday in a stream near the Sentous
slaughter house. On their way home last
evening, while following the track of the
Santa Monica electric road, which passes
through Beaulieu's vineyard, the boys each
plucked a bunch of grapes and sat down on
the track to regale themselves.
Fresenth Beaulieu appeared with a shotfresenth Beaulieu appeared with a shotlitched a horse to a song and sat down on
the track to regale themselves.
Fresenth Beaulieu appeared with a conpelled two of the boys to get and and conpelled two of the boys to get and and conpelled two of the boys to get and and conpelled two of the boys to get and and conpelled two of the boys to get and the procession moved toward the city, Beaulieu saying he would take the boys to jail and make
them pay him \$5 aplecs.

Beaulieu headed for the Five-mile House in
order to come in on Washington street. On
arriving at, the place one of the boys suddenly jumped from the wagon, saying he
wanted to get a drink of water. He secured
a drink, and also his liberty, for he took
to his heels and made off.
"No matter, no matter; let him go," spluttered the old Frenchman, "when I carch
house to be a suddenly jumped from the wagon, saying he
wanted to get a drink of water. He secured
a drink, and also his liberty, for he took
to his heels and made off.
"No matter, no matter; let him go," spluttered the old Frenchman, "when I carch
house the sum of the proposed of the
reins, and as a

The Big Bargain House | The Big Bargain House

Me Broadway Department Store

Lace Curtains were never cheaper. We're cleaning up odd lines-stray pairs and part pairs-at next-to-nothing

16c for 69c, 68c, 29c for 98c, 50c, 48c, 49c, 29c 88c and 77c, 43c 1.48 and 1.10 values.

School Dress Goods are now ready. New fall effects in plaids, checks, etc., the prettiest of the coming shades. Prices thus: 61/4c, 81/3c, 10c and 12c1/2.

Ladies' Ribbed Underwear is going at a mile a minute pace. Prices are now but shadows of former markings.

10c Vests are closing out at 5c. 121/2c Vests are closing out at 7c. 15c and 20c Vests are closing out at oic.



Fedoras 690

Ladies' French

New Golf Hats 98c

of fine English felt with a crushed silk band and of line English lett white stiched brim—in gray, tan, mode, red, with a long Eagle quill, a stunning value that demonstrates our bargain

We show tomorrow a full line of Ladies' new style bicycle hats at 48c.

of English felt, crush styles, choice of Dewey blue, tan, red, modes, etc. Fancy trimmed.

10-4 Speeting, unblea. 9c Wednesday only-fine firm 15c goods.

8-4 Sheeting, blea. 12 1/2 C best you can find-15c any other time

Shirt Waists for the Asking

The season's final prices-Tremendous reductions, All thought of profit or former prices have been utterly ignored.

Fine percale, gingham, chambray and lawn waists, worth 1.50, 1.25, 1.00 and 75c, with tucks and insertion fronts, going with a rush at only.......

14c For 49c Percale Waists-Be quick 49c For 98c and 1.19 Stylish Waists

Men's Good Corduroy Pants 1.75 | Men's Fancy 75c and \$1 Shirts 49c

In brown and drab shades, with rivited Clean-up of two lines-not all sizes in buttons, a French waist band and heavy sockets. We think they're the best value in town for working men.

| Canada | Sizes in both Laundered, with sockets with tancy cross of the sockets with tancy cross striped, checked and figured bosoms.

DON'T GROW OLD

It Is Possible to Retain an Active Body and Mind Until You Are Eighty



O MEN who are old at fifty; to men who loss ambition, and feel played out artiorty-five; to all men who notice the absence of that fire, that vim, that light-hearted enthusiasm which is the outcropping of animal vitality; to such as you "Electricity is life." It is the inspiration, the spirit, the foundation of manly vigor.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S METHOD

I have heard men of eighty, after using my treatment for sixty days, remark: "I feel as I did at forty. I feel like a young colt." And they did. Electricity can not reduce warm blood in your veins, put springs in your legs and a sparkle in your eye. It can give you a light heart and strong nerves, when you use it my way.

Do you want to feel younger? Call. and see my appliance, or send for free

Office hours 8 a. m. to 8:30 DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN

CONSULTATION FREE.

12914 West Second St., Corner Spring, Los Angeles.

his escape. The boy who was riding his wheel alongside the wagon suddenly remembered that he had urgent business in another section of the city, and lost no time in filling the engagement. Young Shoulters, however, was too gallant to make his escape while the prisoner of so fair a custodian as Miss Beaulleu, so he quietly re-entered the wagon and the journey to the Police Station was resumed. The young woman took the precaution, however, to get in front of Shoulters and firmly grasp each lasel of his coat, which she retained until the City Jail was reached broken English and French gestires. Beaulieu told his troubles to Capt. Roberts. He admitted that the grapes taken by the boys were worth about 3 cents. After hearing young Shoulters's story, which tallied quite well with the Frenchman's, Capt. Roberts told both to call this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and tell their troubles to the District-Attorney.

A Tonsorial Difficulty

A Tonsorial Difficulty.

Mary E. Smith, a colored hair-dresser, was fined \$3 yesterday by Justice Austin for disturbing the peace of Louis Mayer, her next door neighbor, who is a anter. Mary accused Mayer of neeping the thermode, probably to learn the protest of the hair-dressing trade. The protest of the hair-dressing trade and the protest of the same protest of the same protect of the protest of the protest of the same protect of the protest of the p

SLUGGED IN SILENCE. Deaf and Dumb Function Ends in

erday.

Mr. Kracke did not "pour his tale of woe
to the sar" of the representative of the law

RUPTURE

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' Are the only preparations that will restore the ha to its original healthy condition. At all druggist

every-day shirt of commerce, but it was a badly-rent garment. The shirt was filed as exhibit A, to show how roughly Kracke was handled when his head was made to hit the road, Mr. Kracke asked for a complaint against Henry Dahl, Karl Krantz and William Cook for bettery, and got it. All the defendants named, like the complaining witness, are deaf mutes. That is why they slugged in silence. Warrants for the arrest of the three alleged silent sluggers were issued. The trial of the defendants, should they be brought into court, will be unique, as all the witnesses are deaf mutes, and the testimony will be hard to interpret.

John Wanted Thirty Cents. A meek-eyed Chinaman called at Constable George Brown's office yesterday and demanded 0 cents. When asked on what grounds his laim was based, the artful Mongollan ex-laimed that he keeps a restaurant on Los An-

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE-AN ELEGANT NEWLY FUR nished boarding-house; close in; MRS

nished boarding-house; close in: MRS.
HEALD.
For Sale—63-room rooming-house, all naw, house beautifully decorated, first-class in every way, will be sold cheap; low rent; oan make terms to right party. MRS.
HEALD, room 523 Byrne Block. 30
FOR SALE—1800; BEST 40-ROOM LODGING-house on Broadway, \$1900 cash. J. C. OLIVER, Pl & Broadway.
FOR SALE—HOTEL, 20 LARGE ROOMS, corner Seventh and Kohler sts. T. WIESEN-DANGER, 216 W. First st.
FOR SALE—100 PROOMS. NICELY FUR.

DANGER, 316 W. First st.

FOR SALE — 20 ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, rent reasonable. FRANKLIN, 1815/2
N. Broadwax.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, 12 ROOMS,
completely furnished; low rent. 412 TEMPLE
ST.

Business Property.

FOR SALE — BROADWAY PROPERTY SOY
126 feet to 18-foot alley, west side of Broadway, between Minth and 19th sts.; 11-room
house, rents for \$43 per month; this property
will in certainly be worth 50 per cent. more
will certainly be worth 50 per cent. more
will be the service of the service o

FOR SALE — \$15,000; CLOSE-IN INCOME property on west side Hope st., between Seventh and Eighth; pays 16 per cent. on above amount. S. K. LINDLEY, 117 Broadway. 88

Real Estate,

POR EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER who owns a very neat comfortable 4-room cottage, and 2 lots, with fruit, near Adamsst. Traction line, valued at \$2000, incumbrance \$500; also 50 acres improved barley land, good soil, valued at \$2000, clear; want to exchange for 3 or 9-room house between Main and Pigueros and Pigo and 28th st.; same values; we have a customer who owns a 7-room cottage, very large and deep lot, near car line, value \$2500; incumbered \$1100; wants acreage near city, with house. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 109 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—I MAVE A LARGE LIST of Southern California properties that can be exchanged advantageously for eastern; I also have a list of eastern that can be exchanged for California. Consult or write me, giving full details of what you have and want. C. W. GONWAY, real estate agent, 311 Bradbury Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE — 15-ROOM RESIDENCE, all modern improvements, located on corner lot, 120x120; in desirable residence section of bearing havel orange grove at Redlands, Orafton of Highland. Address D, 115, TIMES OFFICE, Lee Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—104 ACRES OF CLEAR land at Covina, for Denver property; institutes sieam laundry, doing sine business, for property in northern Arizona, \$5000. L. H. MITCHELL, 135 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—500; 10 ACRES OF FINE for land at the control of the control

COR EXCHANGE-

FOR SALE-

TO LET

Rooms

TO LET-NICE LY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, en suite or single; nice single rooms for pearlierent; light housekeeping; gas staves; free betts. THE REDLANDS, 65% Spring.

TO LET-LOVELY, SUNNY HOOMS, 38 TO \$15, with home comforts; nice porches, lawn, hammocks, etc.; light housekeeping permitted. Special rates to gentlemen, at 1022 S. HILL.

TO LET - 123 S. BROADWAY, THE NARRA-GANEETT has large sunny rooms, single or en suite, with private bath, hot water every day; nice rooms for the winter; steam has

day; inice rooms for the winter; steam heat.

TO LET - HOTEL DEARBORN BRICK building, corner Sixth and Olive: elegant cool, clean rooms, single or en suite; every convenience, at reasonable rates.

TO LET-AT 'THE WATAUGA!' 123 N. Broadway: central, near Times building; free building, large proms, single or ensuite; the sear references; 32 to \$6 week.

TO LET-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; light housekeeping permitted; rates reasonable. 538 S. Olive. opposite Central Fack. THE VIRGINIA. 31

TO LET - LIGHT, AIRY, FURNISHED rooms, single, en suite, 2 blocks from the postoffice; modern, new house; \$1, \$1.25 per week. 628 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET-CLIVE INN; FLEASANT ROOMS,

TO LET-OLIVE INN: PLEASANT ROOMS, convenient for pupils and teachers of the Normal; housekeeping privileges; bath and parior. 337 S. OLIVE ST.

parior. 337 S. OLIVE ST. 2

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSE-keeping privileges; free bath, single or en suite; modern, 3 blocks of postoffice. HAR-MOSA, 526 Maple ave.

TO LET-2, 3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; private family; gas stove, fine location; large yard; rent reasonable. 354 ORANGE ST. 20

FO LET-CHEAPEST ROOMS IN CI finely furnished; from \$2.50 month; he keeping. THE ROCHESTER, 1012 Ten

TO LET-AT THE VERMONT, OPPOSITE People's Store, furnished rooms: parior, gas, etc., rooms from \$1 per week and up.

TO LET-3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, lower floor Til WALL ST. siso trooms at 725; everything clean; no children.

TO LET-2 OR MORE ROOMS, FIRST WIAT all modern conveniences: gear Normal School. 515 W. FOURTH ST.

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; pleasantly and conveniently or en suite; pleasantly and conveniently located, 851 S. HILL ST. 20
TO LET THE PARKER, 424 W. FOURTH

TO LET-THE PARKER. 494 W. FOURTH st. nicely "furnished rooms at reasonable rates; central location.

TO LET-50 CEN'S TO \$1.25 PER WEEK. clean single furnished rooms; housekeeping. 1144 S. BEROADWAY.

TO LET-PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap to gentlemen; 25c and 30c per night, 1044 S. BEROADWAY.

TO LET-145 N. SPRING, LOVELY LIGHT and airy rooms; rent reasonable to permanent roomers.

TO LET-UNFURNISHED ROOMS, \$1.50, \$1 month; furnished, 75c week. 110 E. WASH-INGTON ST.

INGTON ST.

TO LET-S LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET-VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED

LET se S. HILL, FURNISHED

TO LET-PURNISHED SINGLE OR EN suite; housekeeping. Mackennie, 827 Spring. To LET-FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, 1352 Georgia st., 2 blocks from power house. ST O LET-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 345 S. Hope st. D. BRIDENSTINE. 1
TO LET-3 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. 1420 S. FLOWER. 20

O LET—
16.—5-from house, 1228 Victoria st.
15.—5-from house, 1240 Victoria st.
15.—7-from house, 863 Pasadena ave.
110.—5-from house, 129 S. Avenus 24,
120.—7-from house, 229 Wall st.
150.—7-from house, 229 W. Sqip st.
ALLISON BARLOW, 123 S. Broadway.

TO LET-2-STORY, 10-ROOM, MODERN RES

TO LET-2-STORY, 10-ROOM, MODERN RES-idence, nicely decorated, new plumbing, situ-ated 826 S. Hope et.; rent to suit parties. O A. VICKERY & CO., 1104 S. Broadway. TO LET-A NICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE, COM-pletely furnishel; all proders conveniences: a minutes, walk from Courthouse; rent. rea-sonable. Apply 23 N. FLOWER 87. 12.

TO LET-ELEGANT LARGE RESIDENCE, brand new, near Westlake Park, on Bonnie Brae near Orange st. J. F. JONES, 2024 Broadway. 31

Broadway.

TO LET-NINTH AND GRAND AVE., JUST finished, elegant 7-room houses, all modern conveniences; for terms, see DRESSMAKER on corner.

TO LET-UP-TO-DATE T-ROOM HOUSE ON

corner; fine location, close in, low rent references required, 420 N. HILL, ST. 21

TO LET-2 COTTAGES FOR SEPTEMBER, each fitted for housekeeping. Address box 63, AVALON, Santa Catalina Island. 30

TO LET-9-ROOM MODDEN 2-STORY POEL dence. 2404 W. Seventh st. opposite West-lake Park, to permanent tenant.

TO LET-124, TWO 8-ROOM HOUSE, DECO-rated; close in. Apply W. W. Holcombile party. 221 S. OLIVE ST. TO LET-124; TWO 8-ROOM HOUSES, DECO-rated; close in. Apply W. W. HOLCOMB, 211 W. First.

TO LET-UPPER FLAT. 7 SUNNY ROOMS, Apply 117 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET-5-ROOM COTTAGE. 2401 E. PTH ST., opposite Westlake.

ST., opposite Westlake.

TO LET-153 SAN PEDRO ST.; THREE rooms, \$5 per month.

Furnished Houses.

TO LET-FURNISHED HOUSES, ALL HIGH-GRADE, CLEAN, DESIRABLE,

Modern 6-room, completely furnished cottage, near Westlake Perk; plane, ges range etc.; rent \$30.

TO LET

for housekeeping; range in PLE ST.

TO LET

TO LET

TO LET-FURNISHED 6-ROOM HOUSE partly furnished. Broadway, near Ninth at Apply 839 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET -6-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE 408
Beaudry ave. near cor. Temple st., with
water, 318.

TO LET-4-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN: ALL sunny; gas, bath, etc., no children; refer-ences. 3824 CLAY ST.

PO LET-A FIRST-CLASS WELL-PAYING butcher shop, to a man with small capital. Address A. WELLER, P. O. box 933, Phos-nix, Aris.

OUR TERMS TO BORROWERS—
We loan payable in installments.
We loan payable at specified time.
We loan "wayable on or before."
All payments except interest applied of principal.

All payments indorsed on note and interest operations. No premiums or fines. In the state of the

ONEY TO LOAN-On furniture, planos, diamonds, etc., at rea-squable rates. I make loans, quickly, with small expense. Business strictly confidential. Private office for lands. C. O'BRYAN, Suits 446, Douglas Block.

Suite 40, Douglas Block.

TO LOAN-MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts at lower rates of interest than ethers charge, on all kinds of collateral security, dismonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, furniture, life insurance and all good collateral; partial payments received; money quick, private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 1.5, 254 S. Broadway.

8750,090 TO LOAN
LOWEST BATES.

R. G. Lunt, agent the German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.

149 S. BHOADWAY. Hellman Block.

MONEY TO LOAN QUICK ON ALL KINDS of personal security, diamonds, watches, pianos, furniture, life insurance or collaterals make quick loans; private room for ladies; business confidential. CHARLES W. ALLEN rooms 115 mnd 117 Hellman Block, corner of Second and Sroadway.

TO LOAN-MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS jewelry, planos, carriages, bloycles and all kinds of collateral security, we will loan you mere manes, less interest, and hold your goods longer than any one; no commissions, appräisers, middle men or bill of sale; tickets issued, storage free in our warehouse. LEE BROS. 435 S. Spring.

HONEY TO LOAN FOR BUILDING, OR ON improved city property, or in good outside towns, and the collateral collateral property. In SALL.

TO LOAN — CUT O'N MONEY IN SMALL or large cums for lateral only. Alamas, particular collaterals and interest first more cases on present cases on interest first more cases on present cases. Springs.

methy be now rates of answer. Inst mostgage upon real estate only. ADAMS-PHILLIPS CO., room i, Laughin bidg.

WHEN YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT THE
Syndigate Loan Co.'s office, 138½ S. Spring
st., rooms 7.5. loans made on dismonds,
watches, jewelry, furniture, planos, etc.;
money slways on hand; low interest. GEO.
L. MILLS, manager, Tel. M. 538.

UNION LOAN CO., ROOMS 115, 114 AND 115,
Stimson Block; money to loan on personal
property, watches, diamends and household
goods and on planos, without removal. Get
our rates of interest. We will save you
money. Frivate office for ladies.

LOANS MADE TO SALARIED PEOPLE
holding permanent position, without security
except their name; easy payments; no publicity. TRADERS' EXCHANGE, room 28,
Bryson Block. Tel. red 1085.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN
sums to suit at reasonable race; also payable
in monthly payments, if desired. WM. F.
BOSDYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, PIANOS
etc., while you walt; low interest; private
rooms; ALLEN, 469 and 470 Stowell Block,
256 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN — 1350 TO 655,000 ON CITY OR
country real estate LEE A. M'CONNELL &
CO., real estate and loans, Frost Bldg., 148
S. Broadway.

SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE at mint purces for each to WM. P.

B. EFOSHWAY.

SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY AND SILVER-ware at mint prices for cash to WM.—T.
SMITH & CO., gold refiners and assayers, 114
N. Main S.

#500.000 TO LOAN AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT net on choice city residence or business property. The property of the pro

300, Frost Block, 149 S. Broadway.

POINDEXTER & WADBWORTH, ROOM' 308

Wilcox building: loan money on any good
real estate. Building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN-550,000 AT 5 TO 7 PER
cent. W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 343

Wilcox Bidg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE; C. WHITE MORTIMER, room 18, Temple Bik, LOANS WANTED, CITY OR COUNTRY, real or personal HEDDERLY, 206 S. B'dway,

real or personal. REDDERLY, 586 S. B'dway,
TO LOAN-EDWARD C. CRIBE, 218 BROADway. Money to lean on mortgage, 5 per cept.
TO LOAN - 5 TO 8 PER CENT. MONEY.
BRADSHAW BROS., 528 BRADBURY BIGG.
BRNEST G. TAYLOR, ROOM 412 BRADBURY BIG., loans meney on mortgages.
LOW INTEREST-MONEY TO LOAN AT L.
B. COMN'S 120-121 N. Spring st.
TO LOAN-MONEY AT LOW INTEREST. R.
D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bidg.

WANTED-\$15,000 OR \$20,000 ON A FINE business block, with or without the services of competent party to take charge and collect rents: liberal fitterest promptly paid. Address, appointing interview, OWNER, P. O. box 785. Los Angeles.

WANTED-TO BORROW \$2000 ON NEW 5-room house, all modern conveniences; finely located, 50-toot lot. Address L. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-LOAN OF \$600; NEW 5-ROOM cotting, 40-foot lot, close to electric line; all street work done. Address L. box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-\$2000 ON 1 BLOCK OF 20 LOTS, valued at \$2000; close in and well located. BRYANT & CHANTER, 218 S. Broadway, room 204.

WANTED-\$40,000 ON BUSINESS PROP-

room 204.

WANTED - \$40,000 ON BUSINESS PROFcrty; Income \$5000; at 5 per cant. 3 to 5
years; principale only. Room 246, WILCOX
BLOCK.

And Found. LOST 50 REWARD: A POCKETBOOK filled with tax and other receipts; also a deposit certificate on Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. J. S. Copeland, 250 E. 17th st. Please leave at TIMES OFFICE. 2

OST, STRAYED-

MONEY WANTED-

MONEY TO LOAN-

TO LET BEAUTIFULLY FURN house near Westlake Park. A. W. 223 Byrne Bldg.

EDUCATIONAL-

LOS ANGELES MILITARY ACADEMY-A classical and English boarding and day school. Santord A. Hooper, A. M. (late principal Milwaukee South Side High School, head master. Edward L. Hardy S. L., of Grenville C. Entery, well-equipped, select term of the control of the

cars.

CHAS. VON FALCK, A.M., HREPARES PUpils for any grade or special examination,
"Individual method" used exclusively. Private lessons in ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Neglected education remedied. Highest references. Study
rooms open winter and summer, day and
night. 411/8 S. SPRING ST., Tel. Prown 1356.

Tr. MATTHEW'S MILITARY SCHOOL SAN Mateo, Cal. (Protestant.) Prepares for college or for business. Graduates now attending University, Yale, West Point. Annapolis, etc. For catalogue and handsomely lituatrated circular, address Rev. W. A. BREWER, A.B., rector and headmaster.

A.B., rector and headmaster.

STUDENT HELP-PEDPLE WHO CAN
give employment out of school hours to
needy and worthy students of either sex
please notify at once PRES. GEORGE. W.
WHITE, University of Southern California.
Los Angeles.

WHITE, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 209 S. Broadway. Evening classes open September 15. Industrial, scientific, music, language and business branches. Tuttion, induding membership, 27 to 312 a year.

DRAMATIC TRAINING, VOICE AND PHYsical culture. G. A. DOBENSON, studio 528 S. Spring; office hours 10 a.m. to 12 m.

PASADENA—MISS ORTON'S CLASSICAL School for Girls, 124 S. Euclid. Day bears ing school; certificate admits to colleges.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 255 S. Spring st. Stowall Block. Tell grean 1348. See at under "Schools and Colleges,"

BOYNTON NORMAL PREPARES FOR teachers' county examination. Fall term begins Sept. 4, 255 STIMSON BLK.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE 28 W.

OS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE 212 W. THIRD ST., Currier Bldg. Tel. black 2651.

POR SALE—AT AUCTION; FINE PONY with cart, harness, saddis and bridle, small dark color, young, sound, and well broken; a family pat; will be sold at the auction at \$23 S. Bonnie Brae st. Wednesday, August \$3, 10 a.m. T. B. CLARK, auteioneer. \$5
FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES: IF YOU want a buck worth raising, come and see my youngsters from the imported buck "Sir Styles;" also nurse does for sale. BROWN'S BELGIAN RABBITRY, 900 W. Jefferson st. FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, \$6 BREED-ing does and yours stock; also a few choice bucks. Call or write for prices and booklet, on the Belgian hare. BLUE RIBBON RABBITRY, 604 W. 27th st. 1
FOR SALE—CHEAP; CHILDREN'S PONT

RABBITRY, 804 W. 7th st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; CHULDREN'S PONY and nice 2-seated buckboard; alos 19 pairs thoroughbred Buff Cochin bantams. PASL HAMMOND, 625 W. 2ist st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED FROM COLO-rado. 23 head Belgian does, some will litter soon; prices reasonable. MILLER'S RABBITRY, 1833 Georgia st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT YOUNG GENERAL purpose borses; also fifty head Sactiand ponies. Agent, EDMONDS, Panorama Stables.

FOR SALE—FINE RAMILY MARS. ALSO Asset bred year link filly in the State. State of the State of State of

FOR SALE—A PATR OF FINE TROTTESS.

FOR SALE—A PATR OF FINE TROTTESS.

BOR SALE—BELGIAN HARPS.

FOR BALE—BELGIAN HARPS.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARPS.

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FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARPS.

HILL.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARPS.

HILL.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARPS.

HILL.

FOR SALE-LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN' driving horses. E. L. Mayberry, 103 S. Bwy

PERSONAL — LOW MARGIN CASH GRO-CERY, 63 S. Main. Closing out the stock and selling at auction price; roods left will a suctioned Sattures for sale; Sperry and Cashing four, \$1.05; Golden Monarch, \$6; K. C. Baking Powder, 2 for \$6; spices, 45c dos.; best Japan tea, 40c lb.; Seafoam, 10c pkg.; 3 best buckwheat, \$10s, starch, 3 cans clams, 7 lbs. Lima beans, 7 salmon bellies, \$1/2 lbs. rice, \$6; tubs, brooms and washboards believed.

cost; \$ boxes axle srease, \$5c. goods gellvered,
PERSONAL—LADIES CHICHESTER'S EMGlish Pennyroyal Pills are the best; safe, relition of the person of the person of the colors,
"Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail: ask druggist. CHICHESTER
CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, PALMIST.
It's reading, business, lawants, removals,
travels, mineral locations desorthed, property,
speculations, love, health and all affairs of
inc. 415'S. SPRING ST., room 3. Pees 50e
and 41.

and 31.

PERSONAL—MRS. DEE. NATURAL BORN
psychic, will give readings of whole life,
after Saturday, Sopt. 2. 4454 S. SPRING
ST.; satisfaction guaranteed for 50c to all

PERSONAL-MRS. SINCLAIR OF SAME Francisco, clear-seeing card-reader ladies, 25c; gents, 60c. 583½ S. SPRING ST., roms 17 and 18.

17 and 18.

PERSONAL—CRINDLE, SLATE WRITER, occult telegraphy, daily 10 to 5 o'clock, \$1.1814 W. FIFTH ST.

PERSONAL—MRS. ELSIE REYNOLDS WITH, hold a seance this evening. 1314 W. FIFTH ST.

PERSONAL-MRS. NORMA HILL, PALMIST and card reader. Can call Sundays. 638 S. MAIN.

JULIAN MACRAE, ELECTRICIAN, 1000 S. HOPE.

Vapor, Electrical and Massage.

MRS. BURT, NOW PERMANENTLY LOCAT-ed at 25% W. First st., between Spring and Broadway, is prepared to give better massage and electrical freatments than ever before, prices the same: 1-hour treatments, \$1; or six for \$5. Tel. red 2821.

for \$5. Tel. red \$\$21.

MAMMAM TURKISH BATHS GROUND floor; tub baths, massage, electricity and alcohol rubs. Open day and night. Tel green 427, 210 S. BROADWAY.

APOR BATHS, ALCOHOL MASSAGE, A7 517 S. BROADWAY, rooms 31 and 32, third floor.

MARY E. SPEAR, I. W. HELLMAN BLDG., cor. Second and Broadway, rooms 318-316. MRS. SCHMIDT EDDY-ELECTRIQ, VAPOR, massage baths. 420 W. SIXTH. Black 201.

MRS. STAHMER, 356 S. B'DWAY, ROOMS 3-4, Massage, vapor baths, Tel. red 1231. MISS WINNIE BELL GIVES MEDICATED vapor baths et 125 S. LOS ANGELES ST. I

MRS. HARHIS, HOTEL CATALINA, 439 S. Broadway, fourth floor. Elevator.

BURLINGTON ROUTE — PERSONALLY conducted excursions to all points East, leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, via Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, giving passengers the benefit of the famous Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight. Office 222 S. SPRING ST.

PHILLIPS-JUDSON PERSONALLY CONducted excursions via Denver & Rio Grande route, leave L. A. every Monday; Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight; lowest rates service unexcelled. Office 139 W. SECOND ST., Wilcox Bids.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE — PERSONALLY

nce 150 W. SECOND ST. Wilcox Bidg.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE — PERSONALLY
conducted tourist excursions via the Denver
and Rio Grande every Tuesday; southern
line every Thursday; Union Depot, Chicago;
competent managers; low rates. Office Tri
S. SPRING ST.

BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE SHIP
household goods to all points, in any quantity, at reduced rates. 436 S. SPRING; tel.
M. 19.

And Dental Rooms.

EXCURSIONS-

DENTISTS-

BATHS-

P ERSONAL-

Business.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rate: ne cent a word each insertion. Min mum charge for any advertisement

venue and Temple street. Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1952 East First street.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruell

National Pharmacy, corner Six-

mum charge of 50 cents "liner" ad-vertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Liners

S PECIAL NOTICES-

I.A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean your carpets at 2c per yard; will clean and lay at 4c. We guarantee all our work.

539 E. Second. Tel main 74. Refitting a specialty. R. F. BENNETT, Prop.

TEAS AND CO F F E E S RETAILED AT wholesale prices; stores 734-735 S. Spring.

Largest exclusive tea and conce house in city.

T. B. HENRY & CO., direct importers.

1. S. HENRY & CO., direct importers.

WM. BOONE, KALSOMINING AND WHITEwashing by spraying machine, plastering;
prices reasonable. 37 SANTER ST., near
Seventh, Los Angeles.

SPECIAL UNTIL SEPT. 1. GENTS' SUITS
cleaned and pressed for \$1.00. SO. CAL.
STEAM DYE WORKS, 646 S. Spring SI.

Tel. green 1821. Tel. green 1821.

TIFTEEN YEARS' DEALING IN CALIFORNIA real estate. List your property and make your loans with me. C. P. DEYOE, 486 Stowell Block.

30

Stowell Block. 20
PROF. EARLEY'S CLASS IN HYPNOtism and suggestopathy meets tonight; still
time to join; terms reasonable. 4234/
SPRING ST. 20
LOVERS OF MUSIC SHOULD HAVE AN
"Agelus," only perfect plano-player and orgain E. G. ROBINSON, 363 S. Broadway.

THE CROWN PIANO WILL LAST LONGER and give more satisfaction than any other piano. E. G. ROBINSON, 353 S. Broadway.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO TELE-phohe calls. DIAMOND WINDOW-CLEAN-ING CO. 513 S. Spring. Tel. black 351. 30 MRS. CASE, 350 S. HILL ST.—TWENTIETH century astrology and latest European ideas of scientific paimistry; references.

MES. K. W. MILLICAN, PLEASE NOTIFY postoffice of your correct address; no such number as 3234 S. Hill.

GOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, REA-sonable, references. WALTER, 627 S. Spring. sonable, references. WALTER, 627 S. Spring. FOR WINDOW SHADES GO TO THE FAC-tory, 222 W. SIXTH, Mattings, linoleums. SCREEN DOORS, 75c; WINDOWS, 35c; AD-AMS MFG. CO., 742 S. Main. Tel. red 2731.

WANTED-

Help, Male.

HUMMEL BBOS & CO.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS. A strictly first-class, reliable agency.
kinds of help promptly furnished.
Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Teamsters, \$1.75 and \$2; painter, \$2 day; furnace man, \$4 day; ranch hands, \$20 etc.; fullkers, \$25 etc.; gardener, country, \$25 etc.; fullkers, \$25 etc.; gardener, country, \$25 etc.; fullkers, \$25 etc.; gardener, country, \$25 etc.; fullkers, \$25 etc.; parter, haul hay, \$1 etc.; home place, \$15 etc.; princer, \$22.50 etc.; chome place, \$15 etc.; princer, \$25 etc.; princer man, \$30 etc.; home place, \$25 and room; partner with \$1200; quarryman, \$25; butcher, \$25 etc., sausage-maker, \$45 etc., fare advanced; stableman, \$15 etc.; corral man, \$18 etc., inili carpenter, \$2.50 etc. and fare; hotely and \$100 etc.; home place, \$25 etc., and fare; hotely considered to be \$100 etc., \$100 etc., and \$100 etc.; hotely considered to be \$100 etc., \$100 etc.,

WANTED - STORE FIXTURES, SHOW cases, doors, and windows. 216 E. 4TH ST.

WANTED - ORCHARDIST: VINEYARDIST

vanted - Orchardist; Vineyardist; ranchman; man for gentleman's place; deliveryman; collector: book-keeper; cashler; office man. Arizona; office man. Arizona; office man. Arizona; office man. Suth. Apply room 312, STIMSON BLOCK. 36 WANTED—COPYIST; YOUNG MAN TO BO writing at home; jis weekly; no canvassing; send 10e for copy of "The Bachelor," and full particulars. BAGHELOR PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

VANTED—SALESMAN RUNNER, PORTER,
office, hotel and factory help: teamster,
rancher, barber, elevator man, grocer, bushelman. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring

WANTED RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO understands cutting meat and drive delivery wason; state uge, experience, salary expected, Address M, box 94, TIMES OFFICE. 31 and silverware at mint prices to WM. T SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers 114 N. Main st.

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER steady job. BROADWAY FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING CO., 521 S. Broad WANTED-Way.

WANTED - MORE ADVERTISING DISWANTED - slee shee salesmen; salary. TRI WANTED-PARTNER WITH \$2000 IN PLANing mill; old-established, paying business Address M, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 30 tributers; also shoe salesmen; salary. T UMPH INFORMATION CO., Dallas, Tex WANTED-WANTED-SOME FURNISHED ROOM, cheap, for housekeeping; man and wife. Address M, box 86, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-A NEAT-APPEARING BOY sell lemon tablets in theater. Call after a.m., 527 S. LOS ANGELES ST. WANTED — 6 FIRST-CLASS SANDSTONE cutters, wages \$5 per day, \$ hours' work. Co-LUSA STONE CO., Sites, Cal. 30 LUSA STONE CO., Sites, Cal.

WANTED—4 LIVE YOUNG MEN; LIGHT, profitable work; city or country towns. Apply at STORE, 643 Breadway. WANTED-A GOOD BUSHELMAN FOR dye works. Apply AMERICAN DYE WORKS. 613-613 W. Sixth st. 31

WANTED-GOOD HOUSE PAINTER: MUST be sober and industries; reference required. WANTED-OFFICE MAN. \$100 PER MONTH must have \$300. SNOVER & MYERS, 448 S

WANTED-20 TEAMSTERS FOR ARIZONA: free fare; long job. REID'S AGENCY, 126 W. First.

WANTED-

Help, Female. WANTED - A FAMILY COOK, \$25 ETC.; chambermaid, 318 etc.; French or German aureegel, \$15 etc.; all for same family at HUMMEL BROS. & CO. Arisons, \$50 etc.

WANTED-PRESSERS ON LADIES' GAR. ments: good salary: only experienced need apply. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 18-46 W. Sixth at ... WANTED — SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and alleware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, if s. M. Main st.

WANTED - A LADY BOOK-KEEPER AND stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced references required. Address M. box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN care of baby and light housework; family of 2 saults; must sleep home nights. Call 1723 BUSH 57. WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER, CITY; HOUSE-keeper, country; cook, city; cook, country; houseiris, plenty vacanoles. 312 STIMSON BLOCK.

WANTED - WILL GIVE A GOOD HOME and 10 per month to a neat, willing girl, to assist with seneral housework. 1022 S. HILL.

WANTED - STORE, OFFICE, HOUSE, HO tel and factory help: governess, nurse, oth ers. EDWARD MITTINGER, 226 S. Spring WM. T. SMITH & CO., THE ORIGINAL Edd refiners and segayers; theirty (20) years experience; bullion buyers to any amount. It's N. MAIN ST.

IF YOU HAVE MINING PROPERTIES THAT will bear investigation, sail on WILLIAM E. SAVAGE, mining broker, Ile Douglas Bidg. 3

W. R. MARTIN, SUCCESSOR TO MORGAN & CO., essaying, refining and general mining business. 256 to 281 WILSON BLOCK. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework in family of 3: no wash-ing: wages moderate. 242 E. THIRD ST. 30 WANTED—LADIES CAN MAKE FROM \$3 to \$6 per day at home; we teach the work thoroughly. STORE, \$62 Broadway.

WANTED-Help. Female

WANTED - A TYPEWRITER OPERATOR, salary and piece work. Apply by letter, 103 BRYSON BLOCK.

WANTED-A PERSON FOR HOUSEWORK in family of 3; moderate wages; good home. 7.5 W. 18TH ST. WANTED - A YOU'NG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; must sleep at Jome. Apply 437 S. SPRING ST.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL, HOUSE-work. Apply 712 S. HOPE. 'Call from 8 to 10

WANTED-

WANTED-POSITION BY EXPERT BOOK keeper and accountant; speaks and write French, German, Italian, Spnish; salar, moderate; Al references. Address Competent K, box 31, TIMES OFFICE.

K, box 31, TIMES OFFICE

WANTED — POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER by reliable young man; understands stenography and typewriting; several years experience; best of references. Address M, box 74, TIMES OFFICE.

30

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. A PLACE to work mornings and evenings in exchange for room and board; best of references. Address M, box 77, TIMES OFFICE.

31

WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG AMERICAN man, thorough cook, studies M, box 85, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG AMERICAN man, thorough cook, situation in family; country preferred. Address M, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A JAPANESE goung boy, helper of housework or dishwashing. Address N. C., 713 S. BROADWAY, Los Angeles.

WANTED — A POSITION IN OFFICE AS elehographer and typewriter; wages moderate. Address L, box 78, THES OFFICE. 30

WANTED — BY FIRST-GLASS JAPANESE, work as porter in salcon. Address FRANK NAGAYOMA, K, box 40, Times office. 31

WANTED—POSITION BY JAPANESE, GOOD cook and housework in family, city. KIKU-KAMA, 138 S. Grand ave. 31

WANTED—SITUATION BY JAPANESE TO

WANTED—SITUATION BY JAPANESE TO do cooking and housework; has had experi-ence. 416 S. SPRING. ence. 416 S. SPRING.

WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM and candy-maker, situation. Address N, box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-POSITION BY COOK AND HELP-er, city or country; hotel or restaurant. P. O. BOX, 870, city.

WANTED-

FOR SALE—

345 acres, 1 mile from Downsy, \$2000, or
25 acres, 5-room house, 1 acre to orchard,
\$2500.

5 acres near Downey, 5 acres to mavel oranges, prunes, apples, pears and apricots, 400

6 acres near Downey, 5 acres to mavel oranges, prunes, apples, pears and apricots, 400

6 acres near Downey, 5 acres to mavel oranges, prunes, apples, pears and apricots, 400

6 acres near Downey, 5 acres to acres
in alfalfa. 5 acres in IT-year-old soft-shell
walnuts; 9 acres to corn, 1 acre to fruits;
5-room house, large barn, 7-inch well and 40
shares of water stock; the best ranch in this
valley, 250 per acres
Affalfa is king in this valley, and we cut
have to the second of the secon Situations, Female. WANTED—A WOMAN LATELY FROM THE East wishes a position in a private family as first-class cook; wages \$25. Please call for one day only at \$17 S. MAIN ST. 39 one day only at \$17 S. MAIN SJ. 30
WANTED—DAY'S OR HALF-DAY'S WORK;
also position as waitress, for young, experienced girl. Address N, box 4, TIMES OF-FICE. 30 WANTED - A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR

M, box 75, TIMES OFFICE.

To Purchase.

WANTED—THE BEST FLATS OR NUMBER of diverlings southwest that 4000 to \$10,000 cash will buy must pay extra good rentall today and temperous only. N. M. ENTLER & CO., 210 Wilcox Bidg., Tel. black 201. 30

WANTED - TO PURCHASE HIGH-GRADE bleyele. HOTEL CATALINA, 439 S. Broad-

Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED-AGENTS; A MAN TO ACT AS general agent for us in Los Angeles; must have experience and reference: big money for right man. Address E. N. WORKS, 11 Good Block, Denver, Colo.

WANTED - SALESMEN TO SELL OFFICE specialties; fine side lines; \$5 a day; used by all merchants. MODEL MFG. CO., Box T, South Bend, Ind.

Rooms and Board.

WANTED-2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH
board for gentleman and daughter, 19, in
private Christian family; must be close in
and reasonable. Address N. box 6. TIMES

OFFICE. 30
WANTED - FURNISHED CHAMBER AND small room, unfurnished or turnished, with board, for man, wife and 2-year-old cICHAP. A. ISENBECK, 1392 Girard st. 30

room with board in a private family; references wanted and given. Address M, box 82, TIMES OFFICE.

Partners.

Rooms,

WANTED-TO RENT
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
HOUSES.
INQUIRIES BY THE HUNDREDS
FROM
HIGH-CLASS TENANTS.
IP YOU HAVE HIGH-GRADE
VACANT DWELLINGS,
OR CONTEMPLATE RENTING
YOUR RESIDENCE,
FURNISHED,
LIST THEM WITH US AT ONCE AND
SECURE
GOOD PRICES. GOOD TENANTS.
WRIGHT & CALLENDER,
RAPID, RELIABLE RENTING,
380 8 BROADWAY.
WANTED - TWO LARGE, UNFURNISHES

Se S. BROADWAY.

WANTED - TWO LARGE. UNFURNISHED rooms, close in. west of Spring st.; must be reasonable: private family preferred. Address N. box 1. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-TO RENT GASCLINE ENGINE. 6-horse power or more; will pay liberally for same. Address K. box 4. TIMES OFFICE, 21

WANTED - 1 OR 2 LADIES TO SHARE home with mother and daughter: location southwest, close to car lines; reference ac-changed. Address N, box 5, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — BY BOY OF 17, A FLACE TO work for board while attending High School; references exchanged. Address M, box 91, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A GENTLE SURREY HORSE; will exchange fine Italian mandolin and part cash. Address K, box 29, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - FURNITURE TO SHIP EAST, North, at cut rates. BEKINS, 436 Spring.

WANTED-

Cal.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF SALT LAKE
railroad, Nevada State lands; rich soll, flow
ing wells; fine cilinate; can raise anything;
\$1.25 per acre; railroad now building will
make land very valuable; bank references,
send stamp for full information. G. C. KIRBY, 413 Siyash Block. WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOVERNMENT, municipal and corporation bonds, real estate mortgages and bank stock. ADAMS-PHILLIPS CO., room 1, Laughlin Bldg. WANTED—TO PURCHASE 16 AGRES, IMproved; plenty of water; \$50 cash; must be cheap and good; give description and price. Address N, box 3, TIMES OFFICE. Address N, box 3, TIMES OFFICE 31

WANTED — SECOND-HAND PLATFORM scales; also store truck; will pay full cash value. 390 S LOS ANGELES ST. 3

WANTED — TO PURCHASE HORSE FOR surrey; must be young, sentle and sound. Call mornings, 348 FLOWER.

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND PLATFORM spring wagon or gear, 14-inch axie. Address M, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 90

WANTED — 5000 STALKS OF YUCCA OR Spanish bayonst; write us at once. TUTTLE & BARNES, Paşadena, Cal. 18

WANTED — EOR CASH COOD HORSE HAR

FOR SALE-

City Lots and Lands

FOR SALE—
THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY.
\$6000 for a choice lot, Valencia between Pic

\$140 for a choice lot, Valencia between and 16th.
\$140 Fine lot, Monroe, in Howes tract.
\$525—Ceres ave. near Fifth; all street v

improved neignormood, will sell for all cash or is cash and note for balance. See owner at once. W. F. JANTZEN, 115 S. Spring st., crockery store.

FOR SALE — \$5500; CHOICE LOT, 1002308.

FOR SALE — \$5500; CHOICE LOT, 1002308.

west side Figueron near 30th; the best end cheapest lot in the city of Los Angeles, today; fine improvements just being completed on adjoining lot. S. K. LINDLEY, sole agent, 117 S. Brondway.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT FOR HOMES IN the Highland View and Sycamore Grove tracts, very cheap, good water, good car service, cood climate and fine views. I. H. PRESTON, owner, 317 New High st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS FOR HOMES AT Highland Park and Garvanza, very cheap; good car service, So fare; impressing rapidly; a good place to buy. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—\$500; LOT 550/30, WEST LOS ANzeles tract, one block from each of two car lines; 2 blocks from University. S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$500; COSD \$1250; CORNER LOT, between W. Sixth and Orange st.; snap, TAYLOR, 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER 10TH and Lake, 5180, OWNER, 1131 Well st.

Country Property.

FOR SALE

make land very valuable; bank references; send stamp for full information. G. C. KIR-BY, 4H SH send Block.

OR BALE-OR, EXCHANGE MARCHE IMwroved farm, house 7 rooms, barn, windmill and tank; all fenced, 3 wires; all level, our he irrigated, located; similes south Mendota, in San Joaquin Valley. Address M, box \$3. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS WALDUT GROVE Of 18 acres; with fine building and improvements; will take in some clear city property. BRYANT & CHANTRY, 2HS S. Broadway, room 2M.

FOR BALE-5-ACRE CHICREN RANCHES, unimproved, close in very cheap; forms asay.

FOR SALE-

AVE. 39
FOR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS OR ACRES, hotel, 30 rooms, corner Seventh and Kohler sts. T. WIESENDANGER, 216 W. First. FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICELY LOCATED fysicenes, southwest, for any good hank stock. H. D. LIST, 381 Wilcox Bidg.

FOR SALE—
New 3-story house, 1356 Orange st., near
Valencia, contains 6 rooms and reception half,
hath and cellar: very attractive, modern
throughout, location high and convenient to
Westlake Park: close to Sevenih st. cars;
price \$2750.

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE-

Sphurban Property.

Miscellancous.

S. Spring st.

FOR SALE-2 SAW FRAMES, 1 CUT-OFF
saw, 1 small sticker, 1 large sticker, 1 twist
and fluting machine, 1 wood lathe; also shafting, pulleys, etc. PASADENA MANUFACTURING CO., Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE -1 KIMBALL PIANO, \$100; Bauer, \$175; 1 Florence, \$150, slightly used. 351

POR SALE — CHEAP, EVERYTHING WE have, and we want to buy everything you have the way of furniture, carpets, stoves etc., at ROBERTS S, 251-3 S. Main.
FOR SALE—CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUNters, shelving doors and windows; we buy and sell occeed doors, all sizes. Ring up green viz. 216 E. FOURTH ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUN-ters, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. 231 E. SECOND. Tel. black 1487. FOR SALE—CARPETS, FURNITURE COM-plete of 5-room cottage, used only 9 months; narties leaving town. 520 W. THIRD ST. 30 FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD, MAGNIFICENT solid mahorany bedroom set; third of cost. 121 W. 20TH ST.

POR SALE—MUST BE SOLD, MAGNIFICENT solid mahorany bedroom set; third of cost. 1247 W. 20TH ST.

FOR SALE—1-SEATED FAMILY CARRIAGE, extension top, nearly new, very cheap. 612 LEBANON ST.

FOR SALE—300 PAIRS OF VIM CACTUS-Broof tires, 36 a pair, BURKE BROS. 432

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 345 SINGER sewing maching, 135, 682 W. 37TH ST. 31

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 345 SINGER sewing maching, 135, 682 W. 37TH ST. 31

FOR SALE—4 INTEREST IN LAUNDRY.

New 2-stery house, \$18 W. 17th st. 7 rooms and bath, sodished floors, mantel and bath, modern and complete, one block from Traction cars, less from Grand ave. cars, lot 50x 120 to allext, price \$2000. GEO. W. STIMSON. 202-204 Laughlin Bldg. FOR SALE-MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, good 7-room house, barn, chicken-house, etc.; close to University depot and Vermont ave., and close to 3 car lines; small payment down, a kreat bargain. Apply OWNER, 502 Downey ave.

BY.

FOR SALE - ONE OF THE FINEST CORners of Flower and 18th; one 3-room furnished cottage, one 7-room unfurnished; is,
cash, balance long time to suit purchaser,
per cent. net. J. R. NEWBERRY & CO. 3

FOR SALE 44500; NEW MODERN 7-ROOM 2-story up-to-date house, west side Flower near Ninth terms \$500 cash, balance month by; 6 per cent. on deferred payments. S. E. LINDLEY, 117 Broadway.

All Sorts, Big and Little.

TO LET 33: LOVEL! HOME, 2844 VERment ave., on Traction line, elegrant neighborhood, 8 rooms and bath, electricity, stationary tubs, lawss, flowers, etc. 8. D. HOVEY, 187 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—WALL PAPERING AND painting for a good horse; or will trade dubill on a plane for same. Address B. G. W., 488 S. Broadway, city.

FOR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED JERSEY cow or business buggy, 22 WILCOX BILDG.

Houses.

TO LET-512: WATER FREE COTTAGE 6 rooms, bath, barn, 524 Towne ave. \$15 % rooms, porcelain bath, barn, 907 E 9th. 48, 5 rooms, cor. Stanforfd and Ninth st.; \$6 4 rooms, 428 E. 21st. rent \$11; 6 rooms, barn, 111 Kohler st., \$7.65; 5 rooms, 75% Merchant st., \$40; twenty large rooms, corner 7th and Kohler sts. \$7. WIESENDANGER, 215 W. First st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Miscellancous.

\$2000 TO \$5000 WILL SECURE HALF INterest in good manufacturing and sales business; we have our own building, and complete plant; orders now on beoks, profits large and immediate; this is the most secure and lucrative investment open in Southern California; with isarzer capital operations can be profitably extended narth. W. G. YOUNG, 47 Bradbury Bleck.

FOR SALE — WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG business in one of the best interior valleys of the State; stock of about \$500; no competition; town for population; with large contingent trade, and country developing rapidly. For information apply to example GEORGE W. DIXON. Bishop, Inyo country.

\$450-NOW, IF YOU WANT A FINE CIGAR and tobacce store, see this today, not the kind usually offered for sale, but a good place, making money; price \$450.

\$5 I. D. BARNARD, its S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — GOOD CONNER GROCERY, stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, about \$700; will reduce stock to suit: purchaser; reuson for selling have other business. Address J. box \$6, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—STRUC STORS, DRUG STAND to be vacated; will sell spelves, counters and as much stock as desired at a bargain. Extra good location. Address K, box \$8, TIMES OFFICE.

POR SALE—BRUG STORS, DRUG STAND to be vacated; will sell spelves, counters and as much stock as desired at a bargain. Extra good location. Address K, box \$8, TIMES OFFICE. VAN AND STORAGE. 426 S. Spring st.

TO LET-10-ROOM HOUSE. S.E. CORNER
Main and Sixth; partly, turnished; stable;
fine grounds, etc.; also 7-room 2-storandeern house, 21st et.; west of Figueros, stable,
\$25; also 5-room flat, Second rear clive \$15.
BRADSHAW BROS. 202 Bradbury Bik \$8

TO LET-TO A CARFFUL TENANT FOR
one or two years, 19-room modern house,
unfurnished, good stable, fine grounds. Cor.
38th and Figueros st. Inquire of OWNER,
522 S. Broadway.

TO LET-LOS ANGELES VAN, TRUCK
AND STORAGE CO. 1044; S. Broadway.
Furniture moving, packing and storing dons
by expert workmen; padded vans and
prompt work. Tel. Main \$72.

TO LET-SOUTH HALF OF S-ROOM COTtage; 4 large rooms, double parlors, hall,
mantle, closet, bath, stable; cheap to permament parties. Inquire 745 S. FIGUEROA. 2

LINDLEY, 117 Broadway.

POR SALE—NEW HOUSES IN WESTLAKE
Park section, 4550 to 5500; on cash basis:
built before the advance in material, offered
at low prices; no trade. HOLWAY & CO.,
308 Henne Bidz.

FOR SALE—\$5000; NEW MODERN S-ROOM
house, west side of Florence st., near Ninth;
\$500 cash, balance monthly; 6 per cent, on deterred payments. S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S.
Broadway.

POR SALE—42000; NEW MODERN S. 117 S.
Broadway.

date 7-room house, lot 50x130: located close in, southwest; from \$300 to \$500 down, balance \$25 monthly. S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S. Broadtra good location. Address R. DOX 88. TIMES OFFICE.

POR SALE—\$1800; PAYING JOB PRINTING office, or will sell half for \$900. CHARLES W. ALLEN. 115 Hellman Block, corner Second and Broadway.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY STORE, soda fountain, fixtures; unitaually prosperous town. 5000 population, \$100. E. G. J., box 505. REDLANDS.

FOR SALE—SALCON AND RESTAURANT. good location; low rent, will sell for \$1500 cash. Address F. box 64. TIMES OFFICE. Way.

FOR SALE-ON 24TH ST. TRACTION LINE, west of Figueroa, nice cottage; small payment, monthly installments. M'KOON & PALLETT, 224 W. First. 2

FOR SALE-SNAP; SNAP; SNAP, \$2000; 2 houses on large lot, close in, southwest; in-provements cost more money. J. F. JONES, 2021/2 Broadway. 2021, Broadway. 30

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, FEW DAYS ONLY;
owner will sell less than cost, new, modern, 9-room house, handsomely decorated. 1310 IN-GRAHAM ST.

FOR SADE—ROOM COTTAGE, 2 LOTS, East Side, 1900; 112.50 per month; nothing down. L. H. MITCHEL, 125 S. Broadway. noms; rent \$3; nice place; \$150. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 12-ROOM HOME, completely furnished, in heart of city, for \$8000. Address N, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 31 FOR SALE-8 ACRES HIGHLAND PARK city limits, must be sold to save foreclesure no time to lose. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S.

NOTION STORE, BAKERY GOODS, ETC.; 1 living-rooms; rent \$5; nice place; \$150. 875 - FOR SALE - A FRUIT AND CIGAR store; old stand on a principal street; \$15. 10 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CIGAR STORE choice central location; 4 bargain; 450.

1. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. SODA FOUNTAIN, FRUITS AND CIGARS, fine store in near by town; sacrifice; \$250, 30 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. Broadway.

FOR SALE-\$250; CHOICE CORNER. 50x150,
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High-grade, completely furnished residence, 19 rooms; choicest location, southwest; lot 75x163; furnace, barn, beautiful grounds; rent \$60. 75x165; furnace, barn, beautiful grounds; rent \$40.

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TO LET-AVALON, \$3 OR 4 ROOMS FURNISHED for housekeeping, by the week or for the winter. Address MRS. BONNIE, or call at Monita Villa, Avalon.

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TO LET—ON SEPTEMBER 1. WILL HAVE

2 vacant furnished cottages at South SantaMonica, reduced rates. J. C. CRIBB & CO.,

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LOST-BETWEEN BEEMAN & HENDEE'S and the postofice, a lady's gold Waltham watch on Thursday between 3 and 4 pm. Return to \$13 S. BONNIE BRAE ST. Reward.

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Family pupils limited to twenty. Basket ball
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[SPORTING RECORD.] FASTEST FUTURITY.

IDALITA WINS THE THREE-YEAR-OLD EVENT.

Extasy and Rita E. Take Second and Third Money from the Twentythousand-dollar Purse of

Robert Fitzsimmons Wins the Two twenty Pacing Race-Fifteen Thousand People at the

Boston Takes Two Games from Cleveland-Dolphin Stakes at Sheepshend-Derby Race Meeting-Tennis.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DUBUQUE (Iowa,) Aug. 29.-Idolita wned by Frank Jones of Portsmouth, H., pulled down the winner's share the rich Horse Review stake for three-year-old trotters today. The little bay walked from her field in each of the three heats, and won hands down. The purse was worth \$20,000, and was the third of a series of Futurity offerings put up by John C. Bauer of Chicago. Today's race was the fastest three-year-old Futurity ever trotted. The first heat was made in the following time: 0.23, 1.08, 1.40. in the following time: 0:33, 1:06, 1:40, 2:12½. This was the fastest of the three heats, and equalled the three-

year-old record in a class trot made at Louisville last vear. The money was divided as follows: Idolita, owned by Frank Jones, \$9000; Extasy, owned by H. C. McDowell of Lexington, \$4500; Rita E., owned by H. W. Brown of Salt Lake, \$2250; Irma Electrite, owned by Henry Axell Dallas, Tex., \$1250; My Trick, owned by Marcus Daly of Montana, \$500. The balance of the purse was divided betwee nthe nominators of the series of the winner and the second horse. Of this amount the estate of Senator

Stanford secured \$2000.

Idolita, the favorite in the betting, was never in danger of losing the race.

She led all the way in the first heat. Coming down the stretch, Extasy challenged the leader, but broke fifty feet from the wire and lost what looked like a chance for the first honors of the heat. Crystalline broke at the start, and, with Longan, was distanced. In the second heat, Extasy broke again, this time at the quarter. Idolita went out to the front and took the ground easy. There was a hard struggle from the half pole to the wire between Rita E. and Daly's colt, My Trick, for second place. The Montana colt closed up a gap of twenty lengths, and came in only a half length behind Rita E. This heat was slow, in 2:1446. heat. Orystalline broke at the start

tana colt closed up a gap of twenty lengths, and came in only a half length behind Rita E. This heat was slow, in 2:14½.

Again, in the third heat, Idolita cut out the pace. Extasy broke at the half, but caught her gait and came down the stretch neck and neck, with Rita E., and this time beat the latter to the wire by a nose in a furious drive. Gracie Onward was a close fourth, with the others well up. The time of the race was 0:33½, 1:06½, 1:39, 2:14.

The 2:20 pace, worth 3:000, was casy money for the favorite, Robert Fitzsimmons. In the third heat, Arbutaskan challenged Shade On at the last turn for second money. They closed up a gap of twenty lengths on Fitzsimmons, and Shade On nosed out second prize. They forced Robert to do this heat in 2:08¼, which he did with great ease. The first heat of the third race, the Central stake of \$3000 for 2:12-class trotters, furnished the prettiest race of the meeting. Coming into the stretch, the field was well bunched, with Copeland, the favorite, on the pole. At the last turn, Al Toka and Humboldt Maid pulled out of the bunch, followed by Aragon K. The three remaining heats went to Sir Charles in slow time. Copeland broke continually and was unable to get inside the money.

Spellman gave the crowd a sensation in the third heat by pulling out of the bunch at the half and setting a clipping pace well into the stretch, where Sir Charles headed him and took down the purse.

the purse.

Today's weather was perfect for racing, perhaps a trifle too warm. In the neighborhood of fifteen thousand people saw the contests. Summary:

also started.

The Central purse, \$3000, 2:12 trot:
Sir Charles won second, third and
fourth heats; time 2:13%, 2:13%, 2:124.

Alto K. won the first heat in 2:174
and was second; Arage third. Humboldt
Maid, Philonides. Dr. Spellman, Vender and Copeland also started.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Boston Takes Two Games from th Clevelanders With Ease. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—Boston took two games from Cleveland with ease. There was the usual small attendance The attendance was 300. Score: First game: Cleveland, 1; base hits,

3; errors, 7.
Boston, 9; base hits, 10; error, 1.
Batteries—Knepper and Duncan; Nichols and Burgen. Umpires—Snyder and McGarr. Second game: Cleveland, 3; base hits,

12; errors, 5. Boston, 11; base hits, 13; errors, 2. Batteries—Colliflower and Duncan; Meekin and Clark.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Van Haltren's

batting and a great catch by Lange were the features. The attendance was Chicago, 2; base hits, 7; errors, 0. New York, 6; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Garvin and Donahue; Get-

and Wilson.

and Worden and McDonald.

Tempires—O'Day and McDonald. WASHINGTON-ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON-ST. LOUIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT-]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Donlin's wildness was responsible for the loss of today's game. He failed to fill the bill as a twirler, but slaughtered the ball whenever he stepped to the plate. The attendance was 600. Score:

St. Louis, 7; base hits, 13; errors, 5.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

Washington, 13; base hits, 12; errors, 4.

Batteries—Donlin, Powell and Criger;
Dineen and Roach.

Umpires—Manassau and Connolly.

PHILADELPHIA-LOUISVILLE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LOUISVILLE (Ky.,) Aug. 29.—Philadelphia batted out a victory in the last half of the ninth. The attendance was 1100. Score:

100. Score: Louisville, 7; base hits, 11; errors, 3. Philadelphia, 8; base hits, 13; errors, 4.
Batteries—Wood and Zimmer; Platt

and McFarland. Umpires—Emslie and Dwyer. BROOKLYN-PITTSBURGH. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—Brooklyn
outplayed Pittsburgh at every point.
The attendance was 2000. Score:
Pittsburgh, 3; base hits, 10; errors, 5.
Brooklyn, 6; base hits, 10; errors, 3.
Batteries—Leever and Schriver; Mclames and Farrell.
Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

BALTIMORE-CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Kitson outpitched Hawley. The attendance was 1250. Score: Cincinnati, 4; base hits, 4; error, 1. Baltimore, 5; base hits, 12; errors, 3. Batteries—Hawley and Peitz, Wood; Kitson and Smith.

Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt. DOLPHIN STAKES.

His Lordship a Favorite, but McLeod of Dare Wins.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 29.-In the Dolphin Stake at Sheepshead today His Lordship was a slight favorite over McLeod of Dare and Gen. Mart Gary McLeod of Dare took up the running, and as they turned into the stretch Gen. Mart Gary and His Lordship chal-lenged him, but McCue let out a link on McLeod of Dare and he went on and won cleverly by a length and a half. The weather was cloudy and track fast. Results:

Results:

Five and a half furlongs: Monadour won, Dolly Wiethoff second, Chappaqua third; time 1:08 4-5.

One mile: Box won, Peep O' Day second, Bannockburn third; time 1:41 3-5.

Futurity course: Gonfallon won, Lieut, Gibson second, McMeekin third; time 1:09.

time 1:09.

The Dolphin, one mile and an eighth:
McLeod of Dare won, His Lordship
second, Gen. Mart Gary third; time The Mineola hurdle, two miles: Sem-per Ego won, Ben Eder second, How-ard Mann third; time 3:49 2-5. Mile and an eighth: Wollhurst won, Myth second, Maximo Gomez third; time 1:55 2-5.

CHOYNSKI DEFEATS RYAN. oth Were Fighting Victoraly When

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

DUBUQUE ATHLETIC CLUB (Dubuque, Iowa.) Aug. 29.—Joe Choynski was given the decision over "Australian Jimmy" Ryan at the end of a twenty-round "go" here tonight for the light-heavyweight championship of the world. Cohynski demonstrated great cleverness throughout. In the opening bout between Clarence Forbes and Con Suffield for the light-weight championship of the West, Sutileid was knocked out in the eleventh round.

Coynski's superiority as a boxer was evident from the first, though the punishment he gave Ryan was not sufficient to do more than brings plood and cause unimportant bruises. The punishment was not all on one side, though the best of it during the first ten rounds, and it was apparent that unless an accidental blow ended it, the fight would go to the limit. At the end of the tenth round, Ryan's nose was bleeding freely from the effects of Joe's left jabs. Choynski's left seemed to be all with the control of the tenth round. Ryan's nose was bleeding freely from the effects of Joe's left jabs. Choynski's left seemed to be all control of the twentieth round. Choynski was given the decision.

BILLY OTTS DEFEATED.

Kid" Parker Puts Him Out Before

the Olympic Club.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DENVER (Colo.,) Aug. 29.—Billy Otts, the elever light-weight of San Francisco, again net defeat at the hands of "Kid" Parker of

met defeat at the hands of "Kid" Parker of Denver in the ninth round of what was to have been a twenty-round match, before the Olya-pic Athletic Club tonight. Otts was worn down by the sheer force of Parker's rushes, and was unable to come up after being punched down in the ninth round. Otts was game and several times had Parker tadly worn from left joits on the jaw. In in the eighth round Otts floored Parker with a stiff left on the face.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Jolly Roger broke a track record at Harlem today in the third race, a mile and a quarter. Harry Nut was the only serious contender, and after stalling off his rush in the beginning of the stretch, Jolly Roger had an easy victory. His time was

Jeffords Knocks Out Burley. PORTLAND (0r.,) Aug. 29.—James Jeffords, the big heavyweight of California, tonight knocked out Nick Burley of this city in two minutes at, the Olympic Athletic Club. Jefords's manager tonight received a dispatch from Tom O'Rourke offering him a "go" with Gus Ruhlin at the Lennox Athletic Club, New York, within three months.

SHE CAN'T COME HOME.

Mrs. Naomi Baker Dies of a Beating from Toughs.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 .- "Please ind Mrs. Naomi Baker and tell her to ome home."

come home."

This request was contained in a letter to the Chief of Police received today from John Baker of Oxnard, Ventura county, Cal. While the Chief was reading the letter, Mrs. Naomi Baker was breathing her last in a ward at the City and County Hospital. Mrs. Baker, who had lived here for Mrs. Baker, who had lived here for several weeks, was attacked and robbed by three footpads recently. One of the men snatched her purse and kicked her. The woman screamed, a crowd gathered and the three men were arrested. Among the men in the crowd was Fred Murray. He knew the young woman and led her away. The police tried to find her, but they were unsuccessful, and the prisoners were released.

For a time Mrs. Baker seemed to recover from the beating she received, but there came a relapse, and she was conveyed to the City and County 100 the police tonight arrested one of the men. He gave the name of Berkwitz.

LIVERPOOLS' GUESTS.

President and Mrs. McKinley Having

n Quiet Visit.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

EAST LIVERPPOL (0.,) Aug. 29.—The President and Mrs McKinley took a drive into the suburbs of the city and across the Ohia River bridge to the new town of Chester. Otherwise Liverpool's distinguished guests ar chaving a quiet visit today with Col. Taylor. A reception will be given this evening, at which Congressman Taylor, McKinley's successor in the district, will speak.

Golden Gate Park Meeting. Golden Gate Park Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The
Golden Gare fair meeting is progressing very satisfactorily, although the
attendance is not quite up to expectation. Nine horses scored up for the
word in the 2:16 trot for a \$1000 purse.
Neerata wo, but not in straight heats,
as expected. [SANTO DOMINGO.]

GOVERNMENT FORCES SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

Gen. Peppin Compelled to Abando Convoy of Provisions - Thirty Killed and Forty Made

Revolutionists Gaining in Strengt While Government is in Financial Straits-Committee to Confer With Rebels.

General Alarm Among People Who Look to the United States for Protection-Porto Plata Will Surrender if Attacked.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CAPE HAYTIEN, Aug. 29.—[By West Indis Domingo confirming the report of the defeat by the revolutionists of Gen. Peppin, in com-mand of government (command of government forces, who lost thirty
men killed and had forty-five soldiers captured.
In addition Gen. Peppin was compelled to
abandon a convoy of provisions. Further fighting has taken place near Monte Christo between the revolutionists under Gen. Davarro
and the government troops commanded by
Gen. Guelito.

Gen. Guelito.

BATTLE AT DAJABOU.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Care Haytlen, Haytl, says that there was a battle at Dajabou several days ago in which, according to the reports—received here, the government lost seventy-six men in killed and wounded, and the insurgents only five. Gen. Escobozas was among those killed. By instructions from Gen. Jiminez, Ramon Pacheco has been made commander-in-chief in the northeast, pending the arrival of Gen. Toriblo Garcia.

Private letters from Porto Plata quote the Governor—there as saying that he will surrender the town upon the approach of the insurgents. He says that as it is a national uprising, he would avoid shedding blood.

lovernment Wants Hostilities Sur pended for Ninety Days.
P. EARLY MORNING REPORT. NEW YORK, Aur. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Porto Plata says that an attack was made by the insurgents today on Santiago The revolutionists are gaining in strength daily. Another camp of the insurgents has been formed inside the city, and residents are leaving hourly to join it. The government has sent a committee to the revolutionists with sent a committee to the revolutionists with a proposition to suspend hostilities for place.

PORTO PLATA ATTACKED.

cent a committee to the revolutionists with a roposition to suspend hostilities for ninely ays, and then proceed to elections. Owing 5 its financial straits the government will not to able to sustain the present situation long. merican intervention is feared in case there is much fighting. NEARING THE CAPITAL

Sovernment Apparently Unable

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santo Domingo, Friday, via Key West, Fla., says the tide of revolution is rap-

West, Fla., says the tide of revolution is rapidly nearly the capital. The revolutionists have crossed the mountains and are now only six hours distant by horse.

The government is tottering and apparently unable to check the insurrection. Yesterday it dispatched a commission to confer with the rebel leaders for the purpose of trying to effect a compromise. Meanwhile there is great suspense. The capital may be besieged in a few days if a compromise fails.

Among the people there is general talarm. The President never leaves home by night or day except with a double guard. The city is virtually under millitary jaw. The soldiers are patrolling the streets. The foreign consulates are crowded with aliens, apprehensive of disorder.

The military commandante of San Cristobal

patroling the streets. The foreign consulates are crowded with allens, apprehensive of discrete and the street of the consulation of the consulati

Consul Simpson Cables News of Sur

render of Puerto Plata.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The State Department has received the following cablegram from Consul Simpson, a Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo: towns in this district except Monte Christo, in possession of revolu tionists. This town, (Puerto Plata,) surrendered yesterday."

RAN INTO A FREIGHT.

Rock Island Flyer is Wrecked Near Manhattan, Kan.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

TOPEKA, Aug. 29.—East-bound fiyer No. 10, on the Rock Island, due here at 7:30 a.m., was wrecked at 7:45 o'clock this morning at Keats, near Manhattan, Kan. The accident was caused by the fiyer running into the rear of a freight train which had just pulled onto the siding to allowthe fiyer to pass.

At headquarters here it was reported that no one was killed. The following were injured: ENGINEER CUTHBERTSON, foot and ankle sprained. Manhattan, Kan.

sprained.
FIREMAN CRAWFORD, shoulder spraiged.
E. T. ROACH, Mena, Ark., bad cut on arm.
GEORGE VAN CLEVES, mail clerk, collar-

bone broken.

TOM GILBERT, Kansas City, Kan., head and left arm cut.

ED HALLSY, injured in chest, not seriously, MISS JENNIE RANESES, Perryburg, Ind.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Night Dispatches Condensed. A Rio de Janeiro cablegram says Rean-Ad miral Howison and the officers of the Unites States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery paid a visit yesterday afternoon to President Cam pos Salles.

a visit yesterday afternoon to President Campos Salles.

A Peking cablegram says it has been arranged between the Russian Minister there, M. de Giers, and the British charge d'affaires, Bax-Tronside, to submit the Hankow incident to arbitration.

A cablegram from Wellington says the House of Representatives in committee yesterday agreed to the resolutions authorizing the govrenment of New Zealand to join in defraying the cost of the proposed Pacific cable.

Prof. John R. Soley, in behalf of Venezuela, concluded his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission at Paris yesterday, urging that Great Britain could not claim and territory beyond 180. Sir Robert Reid, Q. C. former Attorney-General, who followed, said Venezuela claims to be the resuduary jectates of the ancient Spanish claim, though neither she nor Spain did anything for 280 years in the disputed territory. Chicago's New Exhibition Building.

Chicago's New Exhibition Building. CHICAGO, Auz. 29.—Work will be begun within a week on a permanent agricultural building, to be located at the main entrance to the Union Stock Yards, and to cost \$100,000. The building will be a modern fireproof structure, built of stone, steel and brick, three stories high, seventy-five feet wide and 200 feet long. Several governors of Western States have made application for space, and will arrange for the placing of their produce in the building.

COLISEUM DEBRIS.

Deaths Caused by Collapsing Fram

work Now Number Ten.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The officult task of removing the heavy iron arches and twisted girders that form the debris of the framework of the Coliseum which collapsed yesterday, was con-

tinued vigorously today.

The list of those who lost their lives yesterday in the falling of the heavy iron arches now numbers ten.

iron arches now numbers ten.

Edward Swanson, reported among the missing, was today added to the roll of death.

A companion of Swanson, when the accident happened, today told the police he had token his friend's body from the ruins in a horribly mangled condition, and that the remains had been taken away in an ambulance. What disposition was made of them is unknown.

Samuel Smith, Alexander Millas, Joseph King and others reported missing anve been accounted for, all having escaped.

ing escaped.

The hospital authorities today reported that of the injured, John Marshall was in the most serious condition, and will probably die. His skull was fractured his right leg cut off and the other limb badly crushed.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

MINERS NORTH OF YAQUI RIVER

Fighting Indians Keep to the Brush and Jungles-Many Reconcentra does in the Village of Potam

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

GUAYMAS (Mex.,) Aug. 25. (Wired rom Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 29.)-G. H. Lacy of Phoenix, Ariz., and E. Walter Meyer of Chicago, sent by Chicago principals to prospect in and beyond the Yaqui country, arrived in Guaymas last night from Potam, a Yaqui village in the midst of the recent Indian con

flict, which they left July 22.

Lacy says that neither property no people north of the Yaqui River were in any danger, and that prospecting and mining could be conducted with absolute safety. All the fighting Indians were in the brush and jungles south of the river, and were gradually taking their women, chidren and supplies to the mountains. In the village of Pofen were 300 reconcentrades and of Potam were 300 reconcentradoes and

At no time during his stay, he says, could the Indians have been prevented from taking the town and slaughtering the inhabitants. He says he saw six Yaquis shot, and he knows of the execution of forty or fifty more.

General Manager Cook Says The Will Soon Be Set at Rest.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Record says that . J. Stone, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has named the members of the three new standing committees of the national organization, which that body authorized to be appointed at its July meet ing in Chicago. Stone is waiting to receive the acceptances of these com-

REPORTS OF DISCORD.

mittemen before making public his appointments.
This news was brought to Chicago by Samuel B. Cook, general manager of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee, who returned from a conference with ex-Gov. Stone in St. Louis. Cook said the appointments had been made after corresponding with Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, and with the approval of the Senator from Arkansas. When the appointments were made known, Cook said they would set at rest all reports of discord in the national organization, or differences between Senator Jones and the acting chairman.

Replies to the notices of appointment are expected in a few days, and

ment are expected in a few days, and the next step will be to bring the members of three committees to Chi-cago to organize and begin laiyng the

ago to organize and begin laiving the foundation for campaign work in 1900. Stone is expected to come to Chicago when the committees get together, which may be in a week or so.

It is believed that Committeeman James G. Johnson of Kansas will be chairman of the Executive Committee, which will be made up of several members of the National Committee. Under the rule of the National Committee, under the rule of the National Committee, al lembers of the subordinate bodies must be members of the national organization. The Ways and Means Committee will consist of five members, and it is believed Stone has chosen three members fro the West.

The Press Comittee, the third one which has been appointed, must settle the question of retaining Devlin at the bod of the press bureau. which has been appointed, must settle the question of retaining Devlin at the head of the press bureau. Devlin says he will be kept in the saddle, no matter who is on the Press Committee, but it is believed a compromise will be effected when Senator Jones returns, by which the bulk of the campaign literature will be sent from the bureau to be established in Washington, under the eye of Chairman Jones.

ANOTHER FRENCH PRISONER.

Author of Information for an Obnoxious Article Arrested.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PARIS, Aug. 29 .- [By Atlantic Cable.] M. Lisso Joux, who supplied the Eclair with information from which the "Cette Canaille de D-" article was concocted, was arrested today.
The prisoner declared that the article was made up from information received from several persons, not from the documents, and he did not know anything about its origin.

CONDITION OF BANKS.

Best Showing Ever Made To the History of the State.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The State Bank Commissioners have issued a statement giving the condition of all the banks of California at the close of business on July 31, 1899, which shows an increase in assets and liabilities for the whole State of \$27,554,436 for eleven months from August 31, 1898, and an increase for the period from August 31, 1897, a period of two years, of \$56,031,512.

Taking into consideration that during Taking into consideration that during the last eleven months six banks went out of business, representing a paid-up capital of \$4,068,339, the total gain for that period would be \$60,100,451. The amount due depositors has grown in two years by \$50,382,795.

This is the best showing made in the history of the State.

"COURSE OF TRUE LOVE."

Lends Mollie Redmond Again into Court Seeking Money.
[A&SOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—One of he most novel suits ever brought in alifornia was filed with the County California was filed with the County Clerk today. On its face it is simply the case of a woman seeking to recover \$10,000 from a dead millionaire's estate under a contract, but in reality it is the finale of a breach-of-promise suit that at one time promised t obe very sensational. The matter was settled

at the time, but now the whole story is to be told in court.

The promised litigation will be over a portion of the wealth left by Thomas Carter, the millionalre car-builder of Newarkk, Alameda county. For fifteen years Carter was engaged to marry Miss Molile Redmond, but he quarreled, and Miss Redmond brought suit for \$150,000. The suit was compromised by a cash settlement, and subsequently the pair became engaged again.

More quarrels followed, and four years after the first breach-of-promise suit another was filed. This was also dismissed, and Miss Redmond claimed the terms of its dismissal were that Carter should bequeath to her \$10,000. Carter died a year ago, but in his will Miss Redmond was not mentioed. Hence the suit.

FIRE AT SAN RAFAEL.

usiness Portion of the City Narrowly Escapes Destruction. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN RAFAEL, Aug. 29.—An incendiary fire which consumed an unoccupied cottage belonging to William Zanning last night was preceded by two explosions which startled the people of the entire city, the business portion of which narrowly escaped estruction. The building was locked when the firemen arrived, and the oder of coal oil was overpowering. Zanning is the man on whom a heavy sentence was imposed a few months ago for pulling his horses' tongues out by the roots.

Best Record for a Week's Clean-up on Bonanza Creek. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] VANCOUVER (B. C.) Aug. 29.—Late Dawson arrivals say there was a big clean-up August 13 on claim No. 2 above, on Bonanza, which is owned by an English syndicate. The clean-up yielded \$50,000 in six days, beating the previous best record for a resulting the previous est record for a week's work. A twen

CUBAN AFFAIRS Over Two and a Half Million Dol-

lars Distributed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—[By West Indian Cable.]

The commission which has been engaged in distributing the \$3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of paying off Cuban soldiers who surrendered their arms to the American officials has returned to Havana. It reports that \$6,000 persons have received their share of the gratuity, and that the total amount of money distributed is \$2,526,900. lars Distributed.

Likens Him to Dreyfus.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Frank P. Blair, counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the United States Engineer Corps in the court-martial which convicted that officer of robbing the government, received today a brief prepared for his client by Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania. The brief is addressed to Attorney-General Griggs, who is expected to review it and present his opinion on the case to the President.

The brief of Capt. Carter's attorney places the convicted man on a pedestal with Dreyfus. MacVeagh arguing that there in the closest analogy in the cases of the two men. The attorney also devotes a considerable proportion of his 38,000 words to attacking members of the court-martial. MacVeagh declares that his client has not asked and will not ask for "mercy" from the President. It is not a pardon which he is demanding, but a fair trial. Likens Him to Dreyfus.

Woman's Tennis Tournament.

Woman's Tennis Tournament.
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The play of the woman's western championship tennis tournament resulted:
Singles: Miss Maude Pennington won from Miss Abble Fuller, 6-2, 7-5.
Miss Mary Prime won from Miss Clara Weed, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1.
Miss Edith Parker won from Miss Sadie Ruger, 9-7, 6-2.
Miss Carrie Neeley won from Miss Charlotte Reynell, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Mabel Lee won from Miss Margaret Isgrig, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Nellie Champion won from Miss Eleanor Deane, 6-1, 6-1.

Battleship Alabama's Trial. Battleship Alabama's Trial.

LEWES (Del.,) Aug. 29.—The builders' trial trip of the battleship Alabama today resulted in the development of a maximum speed of seventeen and a quarter knots. The trial was satisfactory in every respect and Edwin S. Cromp said the builders were delighted with the showing made. Several officers of the Russian navy who were aboard, expressed favorable opinions of the Alabama's seagoing qualities.

IN BLAND'S DISTRICT. hackleford (Dem.) Elected Over Vosholl (Rep.) for Congress.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.,) Aug. 29.-Inc plete returns received tonight from the Eighth Missouri District, in which an election was held today to fill the unexpired term in Congress of Richard P. Bland, deceased, show that D. W. Shackelford, Democrat, has been elected ever W. J. Voshall, Republican, by 220 plurality. Complete returns cannot be had

MAY BE DUNHAM'S BONES. What Sheriff Langdon Thinks of [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN JOSE, Aug. 29.—Sheriff Langford and
Fred Keeler left for the Pacheco Pass this
evening to try to locate the skeleton which
Keeler says he found one day last week white
coming from Visalia to San Jose. The Sheriff
is inclined to think that the skeleton is that
of James C. Dunham, the murderer, who was
last seen at the Mountain House in the Pacheco Pass in June, 1896.

Old Hophouse Burned. SACRAMENTO, Aug. 29.—The large double building, a hophouse, on the old Camp place, leased by William Leeman, some eight miles from Sacramento, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The burned property included two kilns and drying-houses. Practically Leeman Property included the control of the contr man's entire crop of hops was burned, but the extent of the loss could not be learned.

American Jockeys Win Races.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Reiff, an Americas jockey, on Earl King won the Shipley Hall selling plate of 200 sovereigns for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction. Towaros was second, and ycdaria, on whom Skeets Martip

second, and yedaria, on whom sheet alarthy had the mount, finished third.

Sir Wallis Griffith's 's St. Ia, ridden by Martin, won the Peveril-of-the-Peak plate, 1000 sovereigns. Apollo was selond, and Chinok, with Sloan up, was third. Tennis Cracks Arrive Tennis Cracks Affive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Malcolm D.
Whitman of Boston, Dwight L. Davis of St.
Louis, Holcomb Ward of South Orange, N. J.,
and Beals C. Wright of Boston, the four eastern tennis cracks who are expected to particlpate in the contests at Del Monte on September 7, 8 and 9, have arrived here from the East.
For the last two years Whitman has been
champion of the United States.

Pension for a Californian. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A pension was granted to-day to Charles E. White of Lathrop

DON'T LOOK FOR FLAWS.

Don't look for flaws when you go through life.
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And sook for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to hunt for a star,
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course
And think to alter its motion.
Don't wase a curse on he universe—
Remember i lived before you.
Don' but at the storm with your puny form,
But bend and let it fly o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whim to the letter:
Some things mut go wrong your whole life
one things mut go wrong your whole life
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is follo to fight with the Infinite,
And the water shapes into God's great plan
The wiser man shapes into God's great plan
An the water shapes into the vessel,
An the water shapes into the vessel,

THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY.

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Every Morning in the Year.

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THE TIMES AT THE RESORTS.

Patrons of THE TIMES desiring the delivery of their paper changed to any of the beach resorts are requested to leave orders at the Subscription Department, by postal card or otherwise, or with local agents as follows: A. E. Jackson, No. 236 Third street, Santa Monica; F. A. Schinnerer, Bank Building, Long Beach; S. R. Commander foot of wharf, Redondo; Mrs. D. Samples, Terminal Island, and Mrs. E. E. McLeod, Catalina Island; Gus Knight, Jr., at Bear Valley, Pine Lake P. O. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to the main office any irregularity in delivery or of any inattention on the part of carriers.

THE PHILIPPINES ARE OURS.

Anti-expansionists are constantly referring to the Philippines as if they were alien territory, in which the United States has no rights whatever. One would suppose, to hear these peo ple talk, that the United States Government is a marauder among nations, and that it goes about somewhat after the manner of a roaring lion. seeking whom it may devour. But no American possessing a sound mind and a healthy liver supposes for a moment that we contemplate any wrong toward the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, or that we seek in any manner to do them injustice. The fact that Edward Atkinson's liver is not discharging its functions regularly has little to do with the Philippine problem proper, although some good people-Grandma Hoan among the number-appear to think otherwise, and, in fact, seem to regard the workings of the Atkinsonian liver as a matter of superlative importance, and the real Philippine ques tion as a matter of little or no conse-

But, after Atkinson, Hoar, Bryan and all the rest of the Filipino sympathizers have had their say, the fact remains that the Philippine Islands are ours. This island territory belongs to the United States by a title as valid as that of any territory over which our flag is floating in undisputed severeignty today. As the President so well and so happily expressed it, in his speech at Pittsburgh on Monday Peace brought us the Philippines by treaty concession from Spain. The Senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was obedience to the requirements of the Constitution. It became our territory, and is ours, as much as the Louisians purchase, or Texas, or Alaska."

This is the case in a nutshell. Our title to the Philippines is as valid as any title can possibly be. For four hundred years the Spaniards exercised overeignty over the islands, and were recognized by all the nations of the world as the masters and rulers of the archipelago. We derived our title directly from Spain, by formal treaty, The terms of this treaty were wrung from Spain by the prowess of our arms. The insurrection against the authority of Spain would have had no chance of success had it not been for the intervention of the United States. The insurgents could never have acquired sovereignty over the islands. had not appeared upon the scene, the oppressions, the cruelties, and the exactions of the Spanish government, to which the Filipinos had been subjected for four hundred years, would have continued indefinitely.

the scene changed all. Spanish sovereignty was overthrown, and in its stead was established the sovereignty of the American flag. The hostilities which have since ensued have been because our sovereignty was disputed. Our battle in the Philippines has been for the maintenance of our sovereign authority, and not with any purpose of oppressing or wronging the inhabitants of the islands. We have defended our flag against armed assault, but our warfare has not been one of aggression. We shall continue this line of warfare until every enemy of the flag has been subdued, and our supremacy is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the Philippine archipelago.

The Philippines are ours by right and by valid title. This much is beyond successful controversy. But it does not follow that we shall bind the islands to ourselves by indissoluble bonds. After order has been restored, wheeler is to be given command of the authority of the United States the First Brigade, Second Division, has been fully recognized throughout the islands, the question of the establishment of permanent government cient a brigade of soldiers as ever will become paramount. If, when fought in any war has fallen to the successor of Otis, Wheaton and Fun-plished, it becomes apparent that the

political autonomy and the larges measure of freedom they are capable of exercising with discretion and safety. The future of the islands rests with Congress, which is the agent of the American people. The first requisite is the restoration of order. Until this has been accomplished, all else must wait. After it has been accomplished, the work of reconstruction can begin, and will begin in earnest. For the present, the restoration of order is the only problem, and to this probem the administration is addressing itself with assiduity, as the Filipinos and their sympathizers will fully re alize within the next few months.

There has not been much talk of late in regard to the Salt Lake Railroad, but what is far better, a considerable amount of active work has been quietly going on toward the closing of the existing gap between Los Angeles and the Mormon metropolis.

A citizen of Utah, who lives on the main line of the proposed road, has been visiting San Diego, and gave one of the papers of that city an interesting description of the great mineral wealth that is found there awaiting development. Southwestern Utah, a section marvelously rich in natural resources, is comparatively unknown to the people of Southern California, to its difficulty of access. In owing fact, that section was better known to Southern Californians a quarter of a century ago, when Nadeau's big mule teams made regular trips between Los Angeles and the Panamint mines, in Inyo county, and the desert section beyond was much frequented by pros pectors, during the cooler months of the year.

It is said that the entire line of railroad, which has been surveyed from Milford to Bagdad, will run for the whole distance through a rich mineral belt. There are numerous coal deposits and what is of still greater importance, there are iron mountains and mountains of coal close to each other, as is the case at Birmingham, in Alabama, which has become such an important manufacturing point during the past few years. The coal is said to be of fine quality, but is only used in the adjoining towns, owing to

the lack of transportation facilities. In addition to the coal mines, there are vast deposits of iron, both mag netic and hematite, but like the coa mines, they have not been developed and cannot be until the product car be transported. Many of these iron claims are owned by men of mean who know their value, and are only waiting for an opportunity to go ahead with their development. Big copper mines also exist in the extreme southwestern corner of Utah. a few miles south of the railroad. There are forests of pine, also east of the railroad, which would be utilized if the railroad were built through to the

Aside from the coal and iron, southwestern Utah is said to be a good grazing and agricultural country. will settle up very rapidly with the opening of the long looked-for railroad, the completion of which will, undoubtedly, bring about a boom in Southern California, something like that which followed the completion of the Santa Fé Railroad.

Col. Cordier, formerly deputy chief of the Intelligence Department, testi-The advent of the Americans upon | terday, that in his opinion the prisoner is innocent. The guilt or innocence of Capt. Dreyfus seems to be than of evidence. If the verdict were to be determined upon this basis, the prisoner's acquittal would be certain; for the number of those who believe him innocent, as compared to those who believe him guilty, is about as

Latest advices from Santo Domingo Indicate that the government is on its last legs, and that the revolutionists headed by Jiminez, will probably gain control of affairs within a few days Thus far the revolution has been characterized by a remarkable absence of bloodshed, but it is not probable that the overthrow of the government will be accomplished without a severe

struggle. It is reported that Fighting Jos Filipinos are capable of intelligent no doubt is, very proud of the dis-self-government, they will be granted tinction thus conferred upon him. As noted in a special dispatch to THE

TIMES, published in another column of this issue, Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the War Department, has taken steps to safeguard the pub-lic interests in San Pedro Harbor, and to prevent any usurpation of public rights by the Southern Pacific Railway Company or by any other corporation or individual.

The entire work of constructing the harbor at San Pedro is in charge of Capt. J. J. Meyler of the Engineer Corps. This officer has been absent rom duty for some time past, but his leave of absence expires on the 31st inst., and he will soon be on duty at San Pedro. Gen. Wilson has called Capt. Meyler's attention, officially, to the threatened encroachment upon the harbor, and as Capt. Meyler has full authority, under the law, to prevent any encroachment upon government waters, there need be no fear that the public rights will be neglected in this matter. If the Southern Pacific Company attempts to encroach upon the harbor, or to place therein any obstructions to navigation, it will run up against something like a solid stone wall, in the shape of United States statutes. These are very explicit in safeguarding the interests of the pub lic, as will be seen by the liberal extracts printed in the special dispatch above referred to.

Gen. Wilson's prompt action in this matter is to be commended. The country at large, and the State of California in particular, is to be congratulated upon the fact that an officer of such firmness, integrity, experience and character, is at the head of the Board of Engineers. His zeal in behalf of public interests, as shown by his action in this matter, cannot be too highly commended.

After giving the returning volum teers the most ranguificent reception ever witnessed on this coast, San Francisco has left about \$20,000 of funds contributed for the occasion and this money is to be used in aiding the sick and destitute, in securing em ployment for those who need it, and in caring for the families of the men where care is needed. Such use ci the funds is both practicable and sen sible. The \$20,000 thus expended will accomplish far more good than the \$30,000 to \$40,000 expended in painting the town red in honor of the returning heroes. There is no occasion, how ever, to regret any expenditures that have been made in this cause.

Senator Vest of Missouri thinks the free-coinage issue "is not dead, but sleeping." This may be true, but nothing short of Gabriel's trump will suffice to break the profound slumber of this alleged issue.

FOR BATTERY D.

FUNDS WILL BE RAISED FOR

pheum's Offer of a Soldiers' Ben efit-Elaborate Preparations-

The first decisive step toward the work of raising money with which to prepare for the welcome of Battery D to Los Angeles has been taken.

Yesterday the War Board met and drafted a formal reply to Manager J. Rush Bronson's offer of a benefit at the Orpheum, of which the entire proceeds should be given to the fund. The letter of acceptance sent to Mr. Bron-son is as follows: LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.

Mr. J. Rush Bronson, manager of the Orpheum: Dear Sir: Your more than generous offer to "put at the disposal of the War Board of Los Angeles your entire house, adjuncts and attachés re quired to give a perfect matinée per-formance for the purpose of welcoming home the brave boys of Capt. Steere's battery," etc., etc., was duly received.

your valued communication, prefer to wait until we could name a date

to wait until we could name a date for acceptance.

Please permit us to express to you our profound thanks for your patriotic action, promising you our best efforts for the success of the occasion, and our sincere belief that the pride and patriotism of our whole community, men. women and children, will inspire them to earnestly join in the effort. In full appreciation of your kindly sentiment and action, we are yours very truly, Los Angeles War Board.

[Signed]

By J. S. SLAUSON, Chairman.

GEN. H. G. OTIS,

By J. S. SLAUSON, Chairman.
GEN. H. G. OTIS,
JOHN F. FRANCIS,
JOHN F. FRANCIS,
J. R. NEWBERRY.
From this time onward until the arrival of the soldier lads, there will be no pause in the work of the War Hoard and its associate bodies. Today, and on every day to come, there will be a meeting of the board. A plan of organization has been decided upon, which will include as workers a host of the city's most prominent men and women. The bulk of the effort made will be in the direction of the benefit performance at the Orpheum, from which there will be at least \$2500 netted, and possibly much more.

will be at least \$2500 netted, and possibly much more.

The committees to attend to the programme, the decorations, the sale of flowers, badges, programmes, to provide the music, and all the features of the bill, will be announced tomorrow. All the theatrical talent in the city will be drafted into service. Members of Frawley's company, including all the stars of that organization; members of Mme. Modjeska's company, including Modjeska herself, and a host of local dramatic and musical talent is expected to volunteer for the occasion.

expected to volunteer for the cccasion.

In all probability the date of the benefit will be Thursday afternoon, September 14. The positive announcement of the date will be made to-morrow. The prices to be paid for seats and a number of details will also be announced later.

The commercial and social strength of the city will be called into requisition. A Press Committee made up of the representatives of the daily papers will attend to the publicity part of the affair. The theater managers will meet tomorrow, under the chairmanship of Manager Bronson, to discuss the make-up of the programme for the benefit. Full details of the preparations will be published from day to day.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] G. H. Hadlow and S. Goodenow are at the St. Denis; A. C. Baich at the Waldorf; Miss A. G. Hubbard of Pasadena at the Holland.

PUBLIC INTERESTS SAYE AT SAN PEDRO. FROM FRANZ JOSEF LAND.

WELLMAN, THE EXPLORER, AND PARTY BACK TO ENGLAND.

Fairly Complete Surveys the Re of the Expedition-Many Hardships Suffered-Head of Ex pedition Badly Crippled-Trace of Andree Found.

HULL (Eng.,) Aug. 29.—[By Atlantic able.] Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who re turned to Tromsoe, Norway, August 17, after having successfully completed operations in Franz Josef Land, has arrived here. He walks with the aid of crutches, his right leg, which was seriously injured by a fall into a snow-covered crevasse while Well-man was leading his party, still being useless. The explorer was accom-panied by the American members of th eexpedition, who are well.

In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press, Wellman said: "The object of the expedition was "The object of the expedition was twofold—to complete the exploration of Franz Josef Land, of which the practically unknown, and to reach high latitude, or even the pole itself. The second would have been achieved high lattrace, the property of the second would have been achieved at least to a greater extent than by previous explorers, but for the accident to myself."

Wellman recounted the starting of Wellman recounted the starting of the second property of the starting of the second property of the second

t to myself."
Fellman recounted the starting of expedition from Tromsoe, June 26, it how it reached Elmwood, the dquarters of the Jackson expedit, July 28, and hoisted there the rs and Stripes underneath the lon Jack, which had been flying in the deserted settlement for nearly expers.

years.

pe provisions left for Prof. Anthe missing aeronaut, were
d by Wellman, untouched. After
ing letters about his expedition,
taking a collapsible house with
Wellman proceeded due east for
Tegethoff, and arrived there July
1898. There the party landed all
stores and the steamer returned Norway. 'We established our headquarters in

"We established our headquarters in the little house brought from Jackson's headquarters," continued Wellman, "over which flew the Stars and Stripes. Desiring to push further north, with the greatest speed, I dispatched Baldwin, August 5, with the Norwegians, siedges, dogs and boats, myself and others intending to follow

Norwegians, sledges, dogs and boats, myself and others intending to follow in a few days.

"Shortly after Baldwin's departure, I discovered that owing to a sudden breakup of the ice, I was unable to proceed, but I sent two Norwegians to inform Baldwin to build his outpost, leave two men in charge of it and return to my headquarters."

Here Lieut Evelyn B. Baldwin of the bureau told of the doings of his expedition. He said:
"September 21, my party reached Cape Heller in lat. 81, were we decided to make an outpost. From the very outset we had a constant fight with the high seas, ice and wind and there was a continual fog. The ice underneath us parted with terrific crashes, leaving us adrift on small floes. Here we built a station and called it Fort McKinley. We stocked it with blubber and meat and, leaving there two volunteers, Ventzen and Bjortvig.

I started to return October 22, to Wellman's headquarters, arriving there October 30 in safety, in spite of great

I started to return October 22, to Wellman's headquarters, arriving there october 30 in safety, in spite of great hardships, cold, darkness and ice.
"The party spent the winter comfortably in Harmsworth hosue, which was completely buried in snow. They killed many bears. Wellman, February 18, 1899, with Norwegians with sledges and dogs, started north."
"Wellman, continuing, said:
"February 28, 1899, I arrived at Fort McKinley. Bjortvig rifle in hand, stood at the mouth of the snow tunnel. He wrung my hand and with tears in his eyes said: "Poor Ventzen is dead."
"Of course you have buried him," I said.

"Of course you have buried him," I said.
"No," Bjortvig replied, "he lies there," pointing to the hut. "I have kept my promise."
"The two men had made a compact that in case of death, the survivor should keep the body until help came. In the little hut the quick and the dead had slept side by side through the two months of Arctic darkness. Bjortvig said he had managed to keep up his spirits by reciting Ibsen's poetry.
"The next day we gathered stones and under these we buried our dead comrade. A few fitting words were spoken as we stood around in 70 deg. of frost.

"After a delay of ten days the party

wegian meil boat, which brought the party to Hull, Wellman was the cen-ter of attraction, and on arriving at Hull, the passengers gave him a cor-dial send off. The party proceeded immediately to London, where they arrived this afternoon.

GOVERNMENT'S REGRET. Imperial Chancellor Deplores the

Non-approval of the Canal Bill. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] BERLIN, Aug. 29.-[By Atlantic ble.] Both houses of the Prussian Diet met in joint session today. The Imperial Chancellor, Hohenlohe, expressed the very great regret of the government

The Chancellor concluded with saying the government hoped the next session would bring about an understanding with the Diet. The session was the close

the approval of the Diet. But, he said,

that project, and was confident that

CAMPAIGN IN LUZON.

NOT A WORD ADVERSE TO ITS CONDUCT UTTERED.

Criticisms to Make-Col. McCoy of Colorado Volunteers Voice

A special representative of The Times who visited the military camps at San Francisco last week, upon the occasion of the return of the volunteers from Manila, was directed to interview offiers and men with a view to ascertaining whether or not the dissatisfaction said to exist among our soldier in the Philippines, actually existed anywhere save in the imaginative brains of

writers for sensational papers.
Alleged interviews with both men
and officers have been published from time to time, in which open criticism upon the conduct of the campaign in teers to say that among them all. whether of the infantry or artillery, the Times' representative failed to find a single one who had an adverse word

with Col. McCoy, who was in command of the Colorado volunteers during their later campaign in Manila, and who is still at the head of that regiment. It covered the ground of the campaign thoroughly, and may be taken as a type of the sentiment expressed by every

officer who was spoken to.

"This thing of soldiers, whether enlisted men or officers, criticizing the
conduct of the campaign in Luzon as
directed by Gen. Otis," said the colonel,
"is all wrong. In the first place, I do
not believe that one out of ten of the
so-called interviews were ever given to so-called interviews were ever given to any one. And in the second place, no individual officer, much less an enlisted man, was or is in position in the Phil-lephas to know, accustable, anything ppines to know accurately anything worth mentioning about what is going

place has to be taken over again, at some other time.

"As to the hardships we endured in Luzon, you have heard much. We did not go out with the idea that we were going to a picnic. We expected hardships, and were prepared to meet them. Our commissary was excellent, as army rations go, and I had not heard a single complaint from any of my men. Our casualites were lighter, perhaps, than some other regiments sustained, and in this we were fortunate."

"What do you know, Colonel, of the new barracks and quarters for the men, now being put up in Manila?"

"They are constructing a number of nipa huts, or bamboo houses, each of which will accommodate two companies of men. They are comfortable houses,

and under these we buried our dead comrade. A few fitting words were spoken as we stood around in 70 dego.

"After a delay of the days the party including Bjortvig pressed north in siedges and by march, until alond. The prospects then were most reassuring. We had three months of the best season before us and were confident of the conditions of the cond

#9999999999999999999 "THE VERDICT."

weekly paper published in New York to voice the sentiments and air the prejudices of Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont. The editor of the Verdict is Alfred Henry Lewis, an artist at diatribe and a jewel at hating. The last issue of the verdict is devoted largely to William C. Whitney. It should not be lost sight of that Mr. Whitney is connected with the Vanderbilt family. A son of Whitney married a daughter of a Vanderbilt. In the same connection it should not be forgotten that Mrs. Oliderbilt. ver Belmont was formerly Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. She secured a di-vorce from her former husband. The Vanderbilt entourage, which includes not only all the vast Vanderbilt tribe, but collateral kinsfolk like the Whitneys and warm personal friends like Chauncey Depew, are no way mealy-mouthed about saying that William K. mouthed about saying that William K. Vanderbilt allowed the lady to procure the divorce for the sake of the children, one of whom is the young Duchess of Marlborough, when as a matter of fact they declare it was Mr. Vanderbilt and not the madam who was entitled to divorce. However this may be, the hand of the former Mrs. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Oliver Belmont, is against all the Vanderbilts except her own children, and against the Depews and Whitneys, and against the brothers and sisters of her present husband. Before Oliver Belmont's marriage to the former Mrs. Vanderbilt, he had no particular ambition in life except to keep his social end up at Newport during the season. On the occasion of his marriage to Mrs. Vanderbilt, he was "cut" by his own family, and his wife was cut by all the Vanderbilts and all their friends. This led to a pretty feud. Between Oliver Belmont and his wife there is a tidy income of \$700,000 a year. weekly paper in loud covers, and they are doing it. The social foundation having been cut from under Belmont and wife by their marriage, Mrs. Befmont, who is enterprising and strong minded, induced Oliver to go into polihouse. The Belmont boys inherited fealty to the Democratic party from fealty to the Democratic party from their father, August Belmont, who was the chairman of the Democratic National Committee for twelve years. Perry Belmont, Oliver's older brother, has been a dilettante politician since he came of age. He bolted Bryan in '96. He is the president of Croker's social organization, the Democratic Club, and his favorite attitude is posing as a statesman. When the feud between the Belmonts began, Mrs. Belmont forced her husband to take the Bryan side. Since then Perry and Oliver'have been on opposite sides of all questions.

The Verdict was started under the inspiration of Mrs. Belmont. Its mission on earth is to make things unpleasant for the Vanderbilts, Whitney, Depew and Perry Belmont. Mrs. Belmont makes it a point to confer with sion on earth is to make things unpleasant for the Vanderbilts, Whitney, Depew and Perry Belmont. Mrs. Belmont makes it a point to confer with the editor frequently. She was a Vanderbilt herself long enough to know where the Vanderbilt sore spots are located. She also knows a good deal of the true inwardness of Depew and Whitney. In fact, there are very few skeletons in the closets of the 400 that Mrs. Vanderbilt-Belmont has not a speaking acquaintance with. This is why the diatribes of the Verdict are so interesting, and why its assaults on Whitney are so suggestive. Oliver Belmont found out that Whitney went to Europe to try and induce Dewey to become a candidate for the Presidency, and he promptily exposed the mission. When Whitney returned home, confessing that his mission was a failure, the Verdict hammered him in all his sore spots. The Verdict is an out-and-out advocate of Bryan's nomination. Oliver Belmont desires the vice-Presidential nomination. It is said that he is willing to pay \$500,000 for it. Mrs. Belmont would like to reside in Washington as second lady of the land, and she is shoving Oliver into the breach and compelling him to attend all Democratic meetings, and "one-dollar dinners."

cratic meetings, and "one-dollar dinners."

Mrs. Belmont is now crowing lustily.
She can point to the court records
that she got a divorce from her former husband. She can also point
to the court record that Mr. Sloane
procured a divorce from his wife
on the ground of infidelity, and that
Perry Belmont was named as corespondent. She can also point out,
and she does frequently, that Perry
Belmont and Mrs. Sloane were married within two hours from the granting of the divorce to Mr. Sloane, Mrs.
Vanderblit-Belmont also alleges with
frequency that when Whitney married stood by with a pistol in his
pocket to see that the ceremony was
properly performed. The second Mrs.
Whitney was a Miss May. She was
the lady whose brother, Fred May,
cowhided James Gordon Bennett and
compelled that distinguished journalist to exile himself from his native
country. Whitney's son refused to attend his father's wedding, and Oliver
Payne, the Standard Oil magnate,
who was a brother of the first Mrs.
Whitney, has had, no relations with
Whitney since his second marriage.
It can be seen from this record that
when Whitney and Perry Belmont began firing bricks at Mrs. VanderblitBelmont they were hardly wise in
their day and generation.

There seems to have been no sur-

Relmont they were hardly wise in their day and generation.

There seems to have been no surprise created in Washington by the rumor that Gen. Maximo Gomez was suspected by Jiminez and his friends of having betrayed the Dominican rebels' plans to the United States authorities, with a view of breaking a suspected filibustering expedition and preventing the departure of Jiminez from Cienfuegos. Jiminez is reported to have taken Gomez into his councils and given him his confidence. If he did he cannot have the sagacity he is credited with, for Gomez is himself ambitious to become the head of the Dominican republic, monarchy despotism, or whatever name may be adopted by the next government of the island. When Gomez has set his heart upon any specific object or purpose he does not let a little thing like friendship or personal loyalty stand in the way. He is the cleanest type of soldier of fortune who has been conspicuous on the stage of latter-day affairs, and he is too old now to change his nature. A soldier of fortune he will be to the end of his days. He will, nevertheless, go into history as the great Cuban "liberator," and deservedly so. But now, having seen Cuba on the high road to liberal and permanent self-government and realizing that his occupation in that quarter as an agitator and revolutionist is gone, he turns longingly to his native land and dreams of spending the sunset hours of his restiess life as its ruler. Is his ambition to be gratified? His opportunity may not come until a few ambitious pioneers in the revolution business get killed off. Then he could appear on the scene as a pacificator and take peaceably, and quietly the stake for which less shrewd, but not less courageous soldiers of fortune, devoted their lives.

Southern politicians are disposed to discuss "Ludge" I. J. Willett of Ala-

Southern politicians are disposed to discuss "Judge" J. J. Willett of Alabama with heartless flippaney. Willett will be remembered as the cheerful and hopeful person who tried to start a boom for Judge Van Wyok of Naw Xook for the Presidency in

Fourth of July speech in Tammany Hall. The Southerners agree that Mr. Willett takes himself too serdously, and that he makes a mistake in not regarding himself as a joke instead of an exceedingly solemn proposition, and an "organizing statesman" of preeminence. Mr. Willett is built longitudinally, as he is quite a man in altitude, but not much in head, chest or waist measurement. In physical moid he looks like a cross between the pictures of "Old Hickory" Jackson and a decayed tragedian posing for the providential "high ball." in addition to being tall he is very intense. His sense of humor is a minus quantity. Seriousness and an inborn sense of his own great importance are his strong points. He has long known that he was fated to shine as a Warwick in national politics, and when some of Croker's bad boys put up the Van Wyck job on him he saw his opportunicy and seized it. He does not realize yet that he is the butt of a heartless practical joke, and it is just like him to never find it out. Fourth of July speech in Tammany Hall. The Southerners agree that Mr.

And yet Mr. Willett, accoucheur and undertaker for the Van Wyck boomlet, has not had his labor altogether in vain. He has made a place for himself, and hereafter, wherever he goes, he will be identified with the "boom that falled." That will entitle him te a continuous appearance in the newspaper political chronicles, much as Count Joannes once figured in New York histrionic annals. The fact that he represents nothing Southern except himself will be no bar to future newspaper notoriety, if he has the good nerve to star himself and show up as political gatherings whenever he can find an excuse for being there. His role will be that of the political "long fisherman." It will not be so dignified nor so influential as that of a real sure enough statesman, or as substantial as that of a delegate in a national convention, but it will qualify him for a place up under the head line If he is content to accept notoriety in lieu of fame he has only to be or

Events in Society.

[Communications intended for the society columns of The Times must be signed, and must be written on only one side of the page. Anonymous announcements of society events personals, etc., and those which, because their are written on both sides of a page, have to be rewritten, will receive no attention.]

Miss Mae Johnson was given a birthday surprise last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wellcome. Music and games furnished entertainment for the on, Mr. and Mrs. Wellcome, Mr. and son, Mr. and Mrs. Wellcome, Mr. and Mrs. Banthrum, Misses Mae Johnson, Myra Hatton, Elva Hatton, Elsie Banthrum, Asa G. Corson, Malvena Hull, Frankie Shumate, Annie Shumate, Ethel Wellcome, Myrtle Wellcome, Ethel Wellcome, Myrtle Wellcome, Mamie and Reta Johnson; Messrs. Charlie Banthrum, James Corson, Alfred Skinner, George Hull, Jr.; Frank Barrows and Leonard Johnson.

NOTES AND PERSONALS. Miss Elbertine Wood and W. N. Hisey were married Monday evening at the home of the bride's parents. Hugh K. Walker officiated. Mr.

the home of the bride's parents. Rev. Hugh K. Walker officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Hisey have gone to the City of Mexico to reside.

Herbert R. Gregg has returned from a week's visit with friends at Long Beach.

Mrs. Minnie E. Boice of Dallas, Tex., and Willard Burton of Fort Worth, Tex., were married yesterday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. H. Harris, No. 636 West Twenty-first street.

street.
Mrs. Volney Eatten and daughter of
San José, who have been visiting Mrs.
Philip Gerhardy, have returned home.
Miss E. Hoffman has gone to Cata-

yesterday.

Byron J. Badham returned to his home Sunday after a two weeks' stay at Catalina. On the 18th of next month he will resume the principalship of the Florence public school.

Miss Belle Newbauer has returned

home, after a month's visit at Santa Barbara and Catalina Island. Mrs. J. H. Humphreys and Master Griff Humphreys are at Long Beach for a week or two. They have rooms at Pine Lodge, corner Fourth and Pine

streets.

W. A. Davis of Crockett, Contra Costa county, is in the city visiting rel-atives at No. 843 Hemlock street.

AMERICAN MINERS' CLAIMS. They Will Be Pressed to the Atten-

tion of the British Government.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A special to the imes-Herald from Washington says that James Hamilton Lewis, now in Washington, is about to leave for London, to press upon the attention of the British government the claims of a large number of American miners aggregating \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Many Americans, relying upon the freedom which the laws of British Columbia seemed to assure, went into that territory several years ago and Columbia seemed to assure, went into that territory several years ago and engaged in mining. Later the Parliament of British Columbia drove the American miners out by the passage of a law prohibiting any alien from owning a mineral claim in that province. Many Americans were thus compelled to forfeit their valuable properties.

"War Means Carnage." "War Means Carnage."
[New York Sun:] "Carnage for the sake of dominion" is the latest phrase invented to discredit the military operations in the Philippines. The author of the phrase is Prof. Eliot Norton. It is not so far from the truth. War means carnage, and war there will be until the dominion is established—that is to say until no armed hand is raised in the Philippines against the flag and authority of the United States.

A great many peopleare as particular about 2 their water as they are about their food.

Puralaris Carbonated water is forthem. 10 large si- X

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The Comes

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. 8, WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 29.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.81; at 5 p.m., 29.4. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 60 deg. and 80 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 81 per cent.; 5 p.m., 36 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity I mile; 5 p.m., vest, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 88 deg.; minimum temperature, 56 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULE TEMPERATURE.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE. Angeles 56 San Francisco Diego 60 Portland

Pacino Coast. The Changes in temperature have been slight. Conditions are favorable for fair weather in California Wednesday. Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, August 30: Northern California: Fair Wednesday; fresh

California: Fair Wednesday; brisk west wind.

Arizona: Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms Wednesday; cooler in southern portion.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Wednesday;
fresh west wind.

fresh west wind.

Weekly Orop Bulletin. — Moderately warm days, cool nights and mornings, continued. Low clouds of fog in the mornings prevailed in the coast sections, but were less frequent in the interior districts. Summer crops were benefited by the cool weather, though it retarded ripening of fruit, and in a measure fruit drying. Table grapes are ripe; the raisin variety will be late. Plowing and topping of sugar beets have begun and factories are in operation. The prune harvest will begin soon.

The Times' Weather Record.—Obser-

The Times' Weather Record .- Obser-

temperature, 24

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

When the brave boys of Battery D return to Los Angeles they will be ac-corded a welcome equally warm and enthusiastic with that extended to the California volunteers when they landed in the Bay City, fresh from distant Luzon. The necessary steps have been taken to insure a hearty reception, and Manager J. Rush Bronson of the Orpheum has offered a benefit to raise money, which offer has been accepted by the War Board. The action of Mr. Bronson is patriotic and commendable, and the worthy object in view should insure liberal patronage for the mat-

"Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell, and the rooters shrieked when San Diego fell."

Thus quoth a red-faced, fat individual at the depot Sunday, awaiting a south-bound train. A curious bystander asked: "Wot's bitin you?"

"With your dery tresses leah the had. With your flery tresses lash the bad, revolting stars, that have consented unto our death!" was the only an-swer. A curious crowd gathered and one asked: "What's up?" "Oh, he's one of dem fellas wot come from San Dago, 'n tinks he c'n play ball." "Did de Los Angeles do 'em?" "Do em! W'y, dey kicked a bale o' hay outen 'em!" "Dem Dago fellas is good players, ain't dey?" "Not on yer tintype

The Corona Courier, speaking editorially of inoperative laws in other incorporated towns, against gambling, says: "A community that is afflicted with the torments of a gambling hell, is certainly a mark for sympathy; but for any such to imagine that incorporation will bring sure and speedy relief. with a disagreeable surprise. Corons can furnish an illustration along this can furnish an illustration along this line. Her trustees have provided an ordinance for the suppression of this same evil; yet it exists." It is in such soil as is shadowed in the foregoing that the slot machine sharp thrives. It is pleasant to reflect, however, that such things are not general in Coast towns. It spreaments to be the inclusion. towns. It appears to be the inning of the law-abiding element at Corona, and by way of persuader it may be stated that it is as certain as death that no influx of population will come to a town till there has been a forced ex-odus of tin-horn gamblers and their blackguard parasites. This truth is commended to the good people of Co-

"His accounts are straight and he has no debts," is the curt ending of a story of the sudden disappearance of a Ventura man. It is stated that he "took a drink in a saloon" just before losing himself, and the season and locallty make it morally certain that he The point exploited here is how very little of interest will attach to this will contemptuously pass it by as it does not promise a reward. The enginery of organized esplonage will be inert here; an honest man is beyond their methods. The morbid inquisitiveness of depraved natures will not be stirred; there is no salaclous detail. Still, being an honest man, somewhere in the circle of the life he led, he must ve touched some other life with the od in his own, and though the prating world may pass him by, it is God's destined law that an honest man cannot be lost. He is enshrined in some hearts that love him.

SMITH'S DANDEUFF POMADE

NO WORD OF BLAME.

MERCIFUL VERDICT OF AN ORANGE COUNTY CORONER'S JURY.

Charge of Murder Preferred Against Mrs. Tom Cook, Who Shot Her Husband Because He Would not Renounce His Unfaithfulness.

Tom Cook died from the effects of a shot in the head from a revolver in the hands of Mrs. Kate Cook, his wife. This is the verdict returned at the Cor oner's inquest at Santa Ana yesterday.

Mrs. Cook collapsed upon her arrival Mrs. Cook collapsed upon her arrival at the Orange County Jail Monday. She apparently fully realized for the first time the seriousness of the act which had sent her faithless husband to his just reward. Since her incarceration she has tasted but little food, and has not closed her eyes in sleep. It is with difficulty that she remembers the more important details of the terrible incident, the whole affair appearing before her vision as a kaleidoscopic succession her vision as a kaleidoscopic succession of events too horrible for comprehen-

sion and too realistic for her overburdened mind to carry. She is almost prostrated.

At the inquest yesterday morning the first witness was James Barton, the hired man, who occupied the room at the head of the stairway in the Oook home on the night of the murder. Barton, said that the first thing he heard was the shot. He raised himself on his elbow and listened. Then he heard a commotion in Miss Moody's room—a noise of souffling. He dressed hurriedly and going into the hall, rapped ightly on the door leading to Miss Moody's room. The girl opened the door. There was Mrs. Cook, crying and wringing her hands. Barton said, excitedly:

"For God's sake, what is the trouble?" Mrs. Cook answered, pointing to Miss Moody, who stood near the door, frightened half out of her senses:

"Oh, she has taken my husband from me and I've killed him. Yes, she has taken him from me; night after night he has gone to her room and left me alone." Mrs. Cook still had the revolver in her hand with which she had shot her husband. Miss Moody asked Barton to take the gun away from her. Mrs. Cook gave the weapon to Barton, and all three went into Caok's room. Barton spoke to him, but he did not answer. He was dead.

Miss Mabel Moody, the girl who seems to have been the immediate cause of the tragedy, testified that she is 18 years of age, and that she had come to the Cook residence two weeks ago last Sunday to help with the housework; that she had known Cook only a few months before that time, when she had been engaged by him to null celery plants; that after that work was done he hired her to work in the house; that Monday morning the first thing she heard was Mrs. Cook, who had come into her room and had begun pounding her over the head with her hands, and crying: "Oh, you murdered my husband; you took him from me!" at the same time holding up the revolver and saying that she had just killed him with that.

Miss Moody claimed that she did not hear the shot, and that the last she had not hear the shot, and that the last she played in the

PROPOSED JETTY EXTENSION. Specifications for the San Diego

The specifications for the Government work on the San Diego Harbor jetty were completed yesterday by the 'em!" 'Dem Dasser, ain't dey?" 'Not on yer tintype dey hain't, less'n it is wid a knife 'n fork on a beefsteak!" 'All aboard!" and the grief-laden throng passed on and the grief-laden throng passed on the same of the same clerks in the United States Engineer's

dor Harbor breakwater.

The plans call for the extension of the present jetty for about 1000 feet over the Zuninga shoal. The average low-water depth on the shoal is 9.9 feet, although at the end of the jetty the depth is 21.5 feet. The builders are to be allowed to construct the work by trestle or by barges, at their option. Heretofore the work done on the jetty has been by trestle, and a good deal of comparatively serviceable woodwork remains.

has been by trestle, and a good deal of comparatively serviceable woodwork remains.

The rock used must be of a quality that is not liable to disintegrate, of random sizes, and must be angular in shape. The least dimension must be not less than one-third the greatest, as rock of this shape has been found to be most serviceable. All the pieces of rock weighing less than one ton will be used on the inside of the jetty, while the heavier pieces, from one to five tons in weight, will be used for the face and the top of the wall.

A foundation will first be laid of stones and bundles of brush, forming a mattress that will prevent the rock from sinking into the sand. On top of this layer rock will be dumped until the jetty mound reaches the low-water level, when the spaces between the larger pieces of rock will be filled in with stones. The mound will then be raised to high-water mark, and the interstices filled as before. For the final course, large rocks will be used, necessitating a derrick to carefully lower them in place so as not to disturb the alignment of the substratum. When these have been placed, the voids will be filled with stone.

It is estimated that about four tons of rock per running foot will be used in the construction of the jetty. The work will have to begin within thirty days, and be completed in one year from the approval of the contract. No work will be permitted on Sundays and legal holidays.

Chief of Police Glass, Mrs. Glass and their daughter returned from San Francisco yesterday, whither they had gone to see Lieut. John Glass, who returned from Manila with Battery D. The family reunion was a happy one when Lieut. Glass debarked from the transport Sherman. The lieutenant is well and expects to return to his home in this city in a few weeks. Chief Glass says the hardest work he ever performed in his life was trying to move around in the crowded San Francisco thoroughfares during the jubilee festivities. Owing to his immense stature he had the advantage of being able to see over the heads of most of the spectators, but he says he still feels sore all over his body from being jostled by the ever-moving throng. Chief of Police Glass, Mrs. Glass and

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The Missing Directory Man Seen in

San Francisco.

Harry H. Edmunds, late chief compiler of the Los Angeles City Directory, who left here under a cloud the early part of last week, turned up in San Francisco, where he was conspicuous about Southern California headquarters during the reception to the returning California volunteers He gave Chief of Police Glass and other Southern visi-tors the glad hand, and busied himself tors the glad hand, and busied himself in distributing badges and making himself otherwise useful to the Reception Committee. Nothing was known in San Francisco about Edmunds's escapades here before Saturday morning, when the Chronicle published a dispatch from Los Angeles telling about his doings. Chief Glass did not see Edmunds after reading the dispatch. Although Edmunds is charged with uttering bogus checks before his departure, no steps have been taken to have him brought back.

Messrs. Dyer & Potter, who have three of the worthless checks for collection, telegraphed Edmunds's brother, who is cashier of a bank in Louisville, Ky., asking whether the family would help to straighten Harry's difficuties here. The brother telegraphed in reply that he would not be responsible for any of the young man's debts or obligations.

Unless Edmunds has before now left the State, it is probable that steps will be taken to have him apprehended in order to force a settlement, or punish him for wrongdoins.

BOSTON GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall, Los Angeles. Cal.

In the midst of unpacking the fall dress goods in their marvelous richness and varied colorings, we wish to speak a word for our regular fall importation of

onyx hosiery for women and children.

the entire hosiery department is worthy of inspection and offers several very special inducements, all of our hosiery is guaranteed to be absolutely fast color and of superior wearing quality, there are complete lines in maco cotton, lisle thread, cashmere, silk plate and pure silk, both dipped in ingrain dye.

our fall import of novelty hostery is exclusive, they come in jac-quard effects, vertical stripes and chessboard effects at 50c 2,00 per pair to.....

school hose for children.

children's 1-1 ribbed double-knec

boys' fast black iron frame school hose, the best wearing hose known to the trade, at, per

misses' fine gauge cotton hose, double heel and toes, sizes 50c up to 834, at 3 pairs for ... 50c

misses' and boys' dress hose in our celebrated onyx brand, double knees, heels and toes, in medium, heavy and light weights, 25c

BOSTON GOODS STORE Butterick

Our Theory

Has always been that a place where food was kept or sold should be immaculate. Our store is kept so-a good theory, don't you think?

A great many people have been misled by appearances, thinking a handsome, well-appointed store meant a high priced store. They are mistaken, We believe in having fresh food and keeping it clean, but our prices don't go up on that account. You're safe at Jevne's.

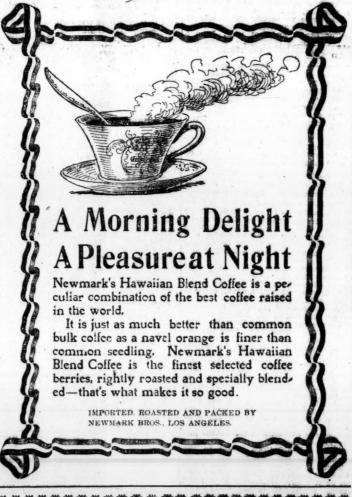
Smoke Jevna's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St. - Wilcox Building.

Received 333

Do You Filter Your Water?

If not, do you realize the risk you run of contracting disease? And this when a few dollars will secure the simplest and best Filter ever placed on the market. Family sizes \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. AS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 North Spring St.



7=ply Rubber Hose, 13c foot. 1-2 inch Standard Hose, now5c

1-2 inch Extra Standard Hose, now......7c 3-4 inch Competition Hose, now 4 1-20 3-4 inch Extra Standard Hose, now9c

HARSHMAN & DIETZ, 414 S. Spring St.



NAUERTH & CASS HARDWARE CO., New Location, 413 S. Broadway,

McCall's Fashion Magazine 5c.

Coulder Dry Goodsless A DAY OF SPECIALS.

Every item this morning points to a money-saving chance. In fact, the store, in its evolution from summer to autumn, is full of money-saving chances.

Embroideries Again.

200 pieces of beautiful Swiss, nainsook and cambric embroideries, finely executed work, widths from 2 to 5 inches; really worth from 15 to 25c a yard. Choose from any piece in the lot at 10c.

Beaded Belts.

150 white and fancy colored beaded elastic belts go on sale this morning at 50c each, the very belts that have sold at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. You will never get anything prettier

Women's Purses.

Combination purses, pocketbooks and card cases, solid leather goods throughout, in seal, morocco and alligator skin. Beautifully finished and lined with kid. Colors are brown, green, black and tan. The purses that make up this offering have heretofore sold from \$1.00 to \$1.75 each. This morning the sale begins at 75c.

Leather Belts.

A special lot of Mexican hand-carved leather belts in assorted designs-Made for us by a leather worker at day wages to keep himself busy during the dull season. The price is 50c instead of \$1.00.

California Blankets -- Just the thing for campers and seaside cottages, \$2.95 a pair.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth.



Quick Meal Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves Are the Best.

Cass & Smuss Store Company

314-316 South Spring Street.



\$7.50 a Set. Absolutely Painless Fili-ing. Gold Crowns, \$5; teeth without plates \$5; difficult cases guaranteed a fit. We make now style of gums, natural color. Office hours 8 to 5; DR. C. STEVENS, 217 1/4 S. SPRING ST Tel. Green 1950.

Flexible Rubber Dental Plates,



Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Curtains, Etc. WE SELL THE BEST IN THE LINE. Prices as Low as Anybody. Selection Large and Complete

So. California Furniture Co., 312-314 South Broadway.

GEO. A. RALPHS, 601 S. Spring. TELEPH Main 516. TELEPHONE OUR MOTTO-"Full Weight, Highest Quality, Lowest Prices."

 1 lb. Soda Crackers
 .5c
 1 lb. Ginger Cakes
 .10c

 3-lb carton Soda Crackers
 .20c
 1 lb. Vanilla Wafers
 .10c

 1 lb. Graham Crackers
 .10c
 1 lb. Lemon Wafers
 .10c

 2 lbs. Butter Crackers
 .15c
 1 lb. Cocoanut Wafers
 .15c

 CLEARANCE PRICES PREVAIL

Our regular \$20.00 and \$17.50 suits reduced to \$14.50. Brauer & Krohn, The Tailors. Next to the Orpheum. Summer Suitings at great red. All-wool Pants, special, \$3.50.

IS THE BEST. Meek Baking Co **Aerated Bread** Largest Bakery on the Coast.

Tel. M. 322. Sixth and San Pedro Streets
Retail Store—296 W. Fourth. Tel. M. 1011



Chainless, the HARTFORD......\$35 The Best \$33 and \$23 Bloycles on the Market.
New Bioycles to Rent 34 day to 1 month or sea-

HAUPT, SVADE & CO., 604 South Broadway SEE THE Star Bicycles.

Avery Cyclery, 410 S. Broadway. Oldest Paper in America.

Saturday Evening Post.

All News-dealers. Five Cents Copy

Bicycles. L. B. Winston, 534 & Broadway.

NILES PEASE Furniture

CLEVELAND CYCLE CO. 332 SO MAIN ST.



E. E. Barden, Corner Spring and Third Sts.



Cotton Duck Goods.

L.A. TENT AND AWNING CO. A. W. SWANFELDT, Proprietor. Tel Main 1160. 220 S. Main St.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.] BONDS WILL SELL.

CITY OFFICIALS CERTAIN BUY-ERS WILL BE EAGER.

Many Inquiries Received-Proposition to Advance Money for a Gold Tender to the Water

Suit Begun to Determine Legality the Recent Annexation of University to the City of

Mandamus Writ Against City Attorney-Chaudefosse Arraigned for Killing Del Basty-German's Hard Road to Matrimony.

That there will be no difficulty in disposing of all of the bonds, both for school improvement and water-works purposes, authorized at the two recent special elections, is considered an absolute certainty by the city officials. Scores of inquiries have been received by the City Clerk. One favorable offer has been made to advance to the city without interest until the correct. city without interest until the payment is accepted, the amount necessary for it to make its gold tender to the water company, but the conditions of this proposition were such that it could not be accepted. All requests for the pri-vate sale of the bonds have been re-When the bonds are sold it will be in open market, to the highest and best bidder. The suit filed yesterday attacking the validity of the recent annexation of University may delay for a short time the issuance of the bonds.

Several important changes have been made in the staff of the Public Li-brary. Miss Elizabeth Fargo has been appointed assistant librarian at the State Normal School and the vacancy

appointed assistant librarian at the State Normal School and the vacancy caused by her resignation from the Public Library has resulted in a number of promotions.

The Finance Committee of the City financial budget today, and to announce the apportionments of funds to the various city departments.

The Board of Police Commissioners spent nearly the entire time of its regular session yesterday in the consideration of saloon license questions. A number of transfers were granted and others were referred for investigation. Suit was begun in the Saperior Court yesterday by the people of the State of California against the city of Los Angeles, making a heavy thrust at the legality of the recent annexation of University. Should the courts hold that the contention of J. W. Skelton, the ostensible plaintiff in the suit, is well taken, the decision will be one of very far-reaching consequences. The fate of Garvanza as a part of the city hangs in the balance, and the recent school and water-bond elections may be declared illegal.

The contractors of the Broadway tundeclared illegal.

The contractors of the Broadway tun The contractors of the Broadway tunnel have begun mandamus proceedings against City Attorney Haas to compel him to approve their contract to do the job for \$66,900. The City Attorney contends that the contract should embody a clause specifying an eight-hour day.

The preliminary examination of Gustav Chaudefosse, at whose hands John Del Basty met death last Sunday night at Newhall, will be held before Justice James next Tuesday morning.

[AT THE CITY HALL.] MANY BOND INQUIRIES.

CITY CLERK RECEIVES LETTERS

Municipality Declines an Offer Money to Be Tendered the Water Company - Probable Delay in Making Issues-Changes in the Public Library.

If the number of inquiries which the If the number of inquiries which the City Clerk has received as to the issues of bonds soon to be made by the city is any indication of the city's ability to sell the bonds, there will be no trouble in disposing of them at a good premium. Since the special election of last week, no less than fifty tion of last week, no less than fifty all and by wire for full information as to the amounts of the several issues, the rate of interest, and such other information as a bond-buyer would desire. In addition to inquiries from other cities, several local agents for eastern finestical eral local agents for eastern financial houses have called at the City Hall to get all the information they could as to when the bonds are to be placed on the market and how they are to be

order to reply to all the munications he has received, City Clerk Hance has prepared a brief statement of the amount of the issues to be made, the results of the two special made, the results of the two special elections of lost week, and an announcement that as soon as a transcript of the proceedings of the Council with reference to the bond issues can be prepared, he will issue them to any persons whom they may interest.

terest.
"I am surprised at the general inter-"I am surprised at the general interest manifested in these issues in the financial centers of the country," said Capt. Hance yesterday. "I have had to do with several sets of bonds issued by this city, but none of them has excited the interest that have these. When the fire department, park, bridge and tunnel bonds were issued, more than a year ago, there were not half so many letters received here about them, although the rivalry among the buyers was such that the city secured a handsome premium. A number of the letters indicate that many of the dealers in bonds would like to buy the issues privately, but of course that cannot be done. The work of answering all these letters will keep one man busy for several days."

work of answering all these letters will keep one man busy for several days."

Various propositions have been made to the members of the Finance Committee as to the manner of selling the bonds. One which indicates that the credit of the city is given the highest possible rating would be the most advantageous if it were possible to accept it. A responsible person, whose name has not been made public, submitted this proposition: He desired to purchase the entire issue of water bonds, or such part of it as the city desired to sell now, at private sale. If the city desired to dispose of bonds to the amount of the award of the board of arbitration, \$1,183,000, he offered in consideration of receiving the entire issue to that amount at paf, to advance the money in gold necessary for the city to make the tender of this amount to the water company, the city to retain the morey in case the tender was refused, and no interest to accruon the bonds until the litigation which would necessarily follow was entirely settled. Then and not until their would the interest begin. If such a tempting offer were made to a private corpora-

tion, it would doubtless be considered seriously, but with the municipal corporation the law does not permit bonds to be disposed of in this manner and the proposition had to be decline. Another the constant of the constan

seriously, but with the municipal corporation the law does not permit bonds to be disposed of in this manner and the proposition had to be decline. Another prospective purchaser informed the city officials that if he could secure the bonds at private sale, he would guarantee a premium considerably higher than he would offer at a public sale. He was informed that it would be impossible to sell the bonds except to the highest and best bidder, for not less than par.

The fact that the ordinance calling the special election at which the bonds were voted provided that the bonds were voted provided that the bonds are to be paid in "lawful money of the United States" instead of providing for their payment in "gold or lawful money of the United States," is not considered a serious omission. An attorney formerly connected with the City Attorney's office said yesterdaw that the bonds would be just as good as if the word gold had been inserted.

"It will be a long time before gold will cease to be lawful money in this country and to all intents and purposes the word is superfluous when used with the term "lawful money," because gold is lawful money. If the provision were simply that the bonds are to be paid in gold, that would make a difference, but that provision could not be inserted legally, and as it is, since gold is lawful money, it, is understood in this connection."

The filing of the suit yesterdaw attacking the valldity of the recent annexation of the University district will probably cause a delay in ordering the issuance of both the school and water bonds, but the attorneys who filed that suit do not think the action will at all affect the validity of the issues, especially of the water bonds. If both the First and the Ninth precincts were thrown out, those being the precincts in which Garvanza and University voted, respectively, the total vote cast for the water bonds would still be mych more than sufficient to authorize their issuance.

LIBRARY CHANGES. Miss Fargo's Good Fortune-Several

Promotions.

Miss Elizabeth Fargo, who has been n the Los Angeles Public Library for nearly nine years, and was yesterday elected to the position of assistant librarian of the State Normal School, owes her election to the excellent rec-ord she has made in the city library, where she has for some years been in charge of the school department. This department is one of the most impor department is one of the most impor-tant in the library, as it is through it that all of the library books sent out to the public schools must pass, and the work of keeping track of the thou-sands of books that are thus circulated during the year for educational pur-poses requires great skill. Her duty has been the selection of just what books were desired, she being given a general subject and from it furnishing the schools with such works as have a bearing upon that subject. Her new the schools with such works as have a bearing upon that subject. Her new position is equally as responsible, but the work will be somewhat lighter. As soon as she received information of her election she tendered her resignation to the Board of Library Trustees, to

to the Board of Library Trustees, to take effect September 1.

Miss Florence Thornburg was promoted to Miss Fargo's' position. Miss Thornburg has been at the head of the mail department for some time. The vacancy in that department caused by her promotion has been filled by the appointment of Miss Edith Moore, now in charge of the branch library near n charge of the branch library near ne New Macy-street school. Miss coore's position will the filled later the New Macy-street school. Miss Moore's position will the filled later from among the graduates of the library training class. Miss Moore was a member of the fourth training class, and has been in the library since 1893. Miss Thornburg has also been in the library for a number of years, and both are considered experts in their respective denartments.

tive departments At the regular meeting of the Board At the regular meeting of the Board of Library Trustees yesterday afternoon a request was received from the patrons of the branch library and reading-room on Castelar street asking that additional books, especially those in foreign languages, be sent there, and that the room be kept open two evenings a week instead of one. The request will be granted.

It is the intention of the library board to make up a new list of the fiction de-

It is the intention of the library board to make up a new list of the fiction department for the convenience of the patrons of that department, as well as to make the work of the library attendants somewhat easier. Mrs. Wadleigh, the librarian, has already begun this work, which will require months to complete. It will be necessary to renumber all the books in that department and then list them properly for publication. This may not be completed before the next season, but it will be done as soon as possible.

LICENSE BUSINESS.

Saloon Matters Considered by the

Police Commission. Acting Mayor Silver presided at the regular meeting of the Board of Po-Commissioners yesterday ing. For the past several weeks the board has only had before it mat-ters relating to saloon licenses, ex-cept such business as applications for appointment to positions on the force

ters relating to saloon licenses, except such business as applications for appointment to positions on the force and other similar matters of routine, and yesterday was no exception. The following applications for transfers of saloon licenses were granted: John P. Weber from Tucker Bros., First and Wilmington streets; John Staad from Louis Chabre, No, 218 Aliso street; Henry Hermuth from Adolph Spadini, No. 1603 North Main street. The application of W. E. Hutchinson for a transfer to himself of the license of W. W. Shanahan at No. 661 South Olive street was referred to the Chief. Philip Roberts filed an application for the transfer to himself of the license of F. J. Lincoln, owner of the Burbank Theater Saloon at No. 552 South Main street. It was referred to the Chief for investigation and report. Action on the application of Mackenzie & Logan for a transfer of the license of the Roberts Wine Company at No. 445 South Spring street was again deferred for one week. This transfer has been held up pending a settlement of a certain claim alleged to be due from the holder of the license.

In the matter of the claim of G. W. Craner against Patrolman Fowler a letter was received from Craner's attorney announcing that the account has been settled in full.

Applications for appointment as members of the police force were received from W. H. Kelly, G. W. Churchill, George L. Holton and T. W. Roe. They were placed on file.

A communication was received from Wolf & Chilson, druggists at Second and Broadway, complaining of the conduct of these boys is often disgraceful and their language is at times very profane and obscene. The patrolman on that beat seems unable to do anything with the boys for the reason that in order to cope with them he would have to remain there all the time leaving the other parts of his heat without police service. The matter was referred to the Chief to take such action as will abate the nuisance.

To Complete the Budget.

The members of the Finance Committee and other members of the City Council will meet today in the Council committee-room for the purpose of completing the annual apportionment of financial allowances to the several departments and also to arrange for such expenses as are not included in the estimates made by the departments. This work has engaged the attention of the committee for several weeks, and is now almost completed.

WASANNEXATION LEGAL?

UNIVERSITY AS A PART OF LOS ANGELES QUESTIONED.

Suit of Ear-reaching Effect Filed in the Superior Court-Why the Annexation Election Was Illegal

A suit of far-reaching consequences if won by its movers, was begun in the Superior Court yesterday. Its immediate object is to determine the legality of the recent annexation of the University district. The fate of Garrectly. The action is brought against the

city of Los Angeles by the people of the State of California through Atty. Gen. Tirey L. Ford, on the relation of J. W. Skelton. The local attorneys for the plainting are George P. Adams, Esq., and Messrs. Dunn and Crutcher. Although it is Skelton who ostensibly institutes the suit, it is admitted that

other heavy property-owners in University are equally interested in the case. One of the anonymous parties to the suit is the Sixth District Agricultural Association.

The prayer of the complaint asks "that the city of Los Angeles be required to show by what authority it is assuming to exercise jurisdiction and control over said territory, and that it be adjudged and decreed that the city is exercising such authority, jurisdiction and control without any right whatever, and that it be excluded from all corporate rights, privileges, franchises, jurisdiction and control within said territory."

Seven grounds are alleged why the so-called "assumed election and annexation proceedings" are invalid and illegal. The petition filed with the City Council on December 12, 1888, had not been signed, it is averred, by, at least one-fifth of the voters of the city, as computed upon the number of votes cast at the last general municipal election.

It is furthermore charged in the complaint that the Council did not, at any time prior to holding the election on May 24, 1899, district or subdivide the city into-municipal election precincts containing not exceeding six precincts containing not exceeding six precincts as such precincts existed for holding the last preceding general State election, such subdivision being required by the act of March 4, 1899, but merely divided the municipality into nine election precincts, regardless of the number of qualified electors they contained. For this reason it is urged that a very limited number of voters were enabled to cast their ballots at the annexation election, and a full and fair expression of the wishes of the city's electors as to the proposition was thereby prevented. The official count is quoted as sustaining the contention, showing that there were cast for and 116 against.

The Council is also taken to task for failing to canvass the ballots at the first regular meeting, three days after the election, but directing the clerk at time to certify the result of "a pretended canvas

CASE TO BE RUSHED. The city authorities had been expectng such a suit ever since the annexa ing such a suit ever since the annexa-tion elections and had been preparing for it. In spite of the several allega-tions of irregularities in the proceed-ings, the City Attorney does not view the suit with any degree of alarm, and yesterday he expressed the belief that the annexation of the suburb work.

yesterday he expressed the belief that the annexation of the suburb wolk-stand.

"As far as the act of March 4, 1899, providing for the division of the city unto municipal precincts, and the qualifications of voters within such precincts is concerned," said City Attormey Haas, "that act does not repeal or supersede the act of March 19, 1889, providing for the annexation of territory to cities, etc., for the reason, first, that the act of March 4, 1899, applies only to municipal elections, elections for boards of freeholders and to vote on proposed charters, and its entire provisions are confined to territory; embraced within the municipality; second, the act of March 19, 1889, for the annexation of territory, covers entirely a distinct subject, is a special act for the purposes therein enumerated, and contains a complete scheme for the elections to be held thereunder, which scheme was followed in the recent annexation elections.

"The other questions raised du the complaint ere not of a serious nature. It is well that the matter has come up at the present time for determination as it might ultimately have some bearing upon our school and water bonds, although I do not think it can have any permanent effect upon those bonds."

The City Attorney will try to press the metter than each of march 19, 1889, 1999.

bonds."

The City Attorney will try to press
the matter to an early conclusion, so
as to have it disposed of before the
bond issues are made. In this the atbond issues are made. In this time ac-torneys on the other side win assist in every way possible. They have ex-pressed a willingness either to give the city all the time it desires, or to rush the case through the courts and secure an early decision, if possible. Whatever the result of the trial in the lower court, the case is almost certain lower court, the case is almost certain to be appealed by one side or the

lower court, the case is almost certain to be appealed by one side or the other.

What the attorneys for the Agricultural Park Association, who filed the suit, consider their strongest point is the allegation that the petition from the electors of the city and of the annexed territory, on which the City Council based its action in calling the election, iou not contain the signatures of one-fifth of, the whole number of electors in the city and adjoining territory, based upon the total vote cast at the last general municipal election. If upon close examination of the petition it is found that this contention is well founded, that, of course, settles the case, and the annexation will be declared illegal. The other ellegations in the complaint can, and probably will, be settled on demurrer. Attorney Albert Crutcher, who represents the plaintiff in the action, said vesterday that the work of ascertaining just how many electors signed the petition for annexation will be a very tedious job, but it will have to be done thoroughly. As to the effect that a victory for his client might have upon the recent bond, elections, Mr. Crutcher said he did not think a declaration by the courts that the annexation was

There are quite a number of items of expense which cannot be included owing to the necessity for providing for more important things. The construction of storm drains will cost the city a considerable sum, several such drains being needed in various parts of the city. The piping of zanjas will also prove costly and it is doubtful if the Council will order all of that kind of work that some of the members desire.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]

WASANNEXATION LEGAL? eral result.

CHAUDEFOSSE ARRAIGNED.

Charged With Killing a Basque in Dead Man's Canyon.

Gustave Chaudefosse, at whose hands Jean Del Basty is said to have lost his life in Dead Man's Cañon Sunday evening, was arraigned in the Town-ship Court yesterday morning, and the date of his preliminary examination set for next Tuesday. Chaudefosse is a French Basque. He claims that the tragedy was wholly accidental. When

a French Basque. He claims that the tragedy was wholly accidental. When arraigned yesterday, he was exceedingly nervous, a condition resulting apparently more from a protracted debauch than from any fear. Earl Rogers has been retained to defend Chaudefosse. The prisoner is under strictest orders from his attorney to say nothing about the unfortunate affair, not even to friends, until the proper time shall have arrived. Chaudefosse's story is that in a drunken scuffle a shotgun was knocked over and accidentally discharged. The post-mortem axamination held yesterday by Dr. Edward M. Pallette lends color to this story. The wound which caused be about this had considerable amount of tissue was torn away, and the femoral artery severed. Prompt attention would have saved the man's life, but his drunken companions, ignorant of simple surgical process, allowed Del Basty to bleed to death. Dr. Pallette says that the shot entered horizontally. If the shotgun had been held at the shoulder by a man standing, the shot would have ranged downword, for the gun went off so close to Del Basty that his clothes and fiesh were powder-burned. However, the gun might have been fired from a kneeling position.

Del Basty was buried yesterday by the county.

CITY ATTORNEY MANDAMUSED. Broadway Tunnel Contractors Wan

Their Contract Approved. Edwards & Beyrle, contractors, made an application yesterday for an alter-native writ of mandate against City Attorney Walter F. Haas, ordering him to approve the contract entered into by the petitioners and the city for the opening of the Broadway tunnel. The writ has been issued, and is made returnable September 11 before Judge

Shaw in Department Two.

The contractors allege in their application that their bid of \$66,900 was accepted by the Council in December, 1998, and that the City Attorney then serving was directed to prepare a writ-ten contract for the construction of the ten contract for the construction of the tunnel, in accordance with certain plans and specifications. They also aver that, owing to delays caused by the acquisition of rights-of-way, the form of the Broadway tunnel bonds, and other matters, it has been impossible for the City Attorney to draw up the contract, although they have remained constantly willing to undertake the tunnel work. But these matters have now been satisfactorily adjusted, it is alleged, and yet City Attorney it is alleged, and yet City Attorned Haas still persists, they aver, in refus-

Haas still persists, they aver, in refusing to approve this contract. Having several times applied to him without success, they now invoke redress by mandamus proceedings.

The Gity Attorney's reason for refusing to approve the contract in question is that it does not include a clause specifying an eight-hour day. Although the law on this point has been passed since the contractors bid was accepted last December, yet Mr. Haas contends that such a clause should be inserted in the Broadway tunnel contract. Such is said to be the bone of contention in the matter.

BRIEFS.

Miscellaneous Legal and Other Items.

PROBATE OF WILL. Manuel Ordodui has filed a petition for probate of the last will of Santos Garcia in a \$15,000 estate, consisting of mining property in the Red Rock district in Kern county.

ALIMONY ORDERED. Hugh G. Shaug, who is suing for a divorce from Lenni Shaug on the ground of cruelty, was ordered by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday to pay his wife's attorney's fees and other costs accrued, as well as \$20 a month alimony during pendency of the action.

UNDER THE FLAG. G. Herman Jacobsen, a native of Sweden, was ad-mitted to citizenship by Judge Fitz-gerald yesterday.

DIVORCED. Winnie A. Sullivan was granted a divorce from William Sul-livan yesterday by Judge York, on the ground of desertion.

the ground of desertion.

WANTS TO GO UP. T. N. Garcia, who, with Rosa Durbin, was convicted of robbing an old man named Donelson of \$265 last February, is anxious to get away to the penitentiary. He has been lying in the County Jail awaiting a decision on his appeal to the Supreme Court. Yesterday morning he asked Judge York to let him go to San Quentin, where he ean be serving his time in ease the remittitur be against him. His sentence is five years.

FOR, AN ACCOUNTING. S. H. Drew is suing the Rex Oil Company and others for an accounting of labor rendered and material furnished, in the sum of \$595.

INCORPORATED. The Reed INCORPORATED. The Reed Oil Company incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$600 is actually subscribed. Los Angeles will be the company's principal place of business. The directors are W. P. Book, A. D. De Groot, W. E. De Groot, I. W. Ross, C. C. Wright and Roger S. Page.

ARIZONA SHORTCUT. Herman Dit-ner of Moneta, the German who wants to marry seventy-year-old Amelia Tes-ner. has been refused a license be-cause he was divorced ten months ago in Iowa. He has received a letter from Justice of the Peace George M. Thur-low of Yuma soliciting his patronage.

NEW CHAIRMAN. Supervisor Field has been elected chairman pro tem. of the Board of Supervisors during the absence of Chairman Davis, who is now in the East on, a vacation. Infernal-machine Agent Caught.

Infernal-machine Agent Caught.
SALT LAKE, Aug. 29.—John Smith.
accused of having sent the infernal
dynamite machine to Judge Powers
and Warden Dow, last week, was captured in the mountains near Eureka
today by Marshal Henroid of Eureka.
He will be brought to Salt Lake for
trial.

Train Wreeked by Cottle

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.,) Aug. 29.—A Burlington train was wrecked near Barnard on the Creston branch of that road at 11 o'clock this morning. Engineer Chris was instantly killed and Conductor Mather and Fireman Smith were fatally hurt. The wreck was caused by the train running into cattle.

LAXNESS CHARGED.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY MADE IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The County Board of Education Acrated Examination Papers

Trustees' Children Given Unearned Honors and Other Pupils Spared Deserved Failure, According to the Charges.

Many Certificates May Be Revoked. Numerous Children Must Be Disappointed and Deprived of Promised Promotion.

Deplorable laxness and ineffi-clency is asserted by the mem-bers of the County Board of Education to have been discovered in the majority of the schools of the county. The evil is said to be aggravated by a demoralizing practice on the part of the teachers of falsifying the examination returns. This wrongs the pupils, deceives the public, and puts a 'premium on duplicity and incompetency.

The mare's nest was discovered by the mare's nest was discovered by the board in its revision of the county examination papers, which has been under way for a month, but of which only one-third has been completed. The State law provides that once a year the County Board of Education shall send examination evertices by

shall send examination questions in all the subjects taught in the grades above the fifth to all the schools, the questions to be uniform throughout the county. The corrected and rated examination papers are returned by the teachers to the board as a check by which the quality of each teacher's work and the justice of his or her markings may be determined. In past years the county board has given only cursory inspection to the papers. When the work was begun this summer, such startling disparity was discovered, in many instances, between the mark which the pupil deserved and the mark which had been given by a teacher desirous to avoid trouble that the byard was convinced of the necessity of careful revision of the papers. As the revision progressed the mess grew blacker. It was at last determined to revise all the examination papers. The undertaking is something tremendous. The little town of Whittier alone sent 3000 pages of manuscript. by which the quality of each teacher's

alone sent 3000 pages of manuscript. About six thousand children take the county examinations, each child, on the average, writing examination papers in five subjects, so this means there are about 30,000 sets of examination papers to be revised. For a month four members of the board—President Luther G. Brown, Dr. Edward M. Pallette, W. H. Wright and Jesse J. Morgan—have been wading through this mass of papers. They are working by night as well as by day, but the end is yet far off. The members of the county board are paid according to the number of days they are actually employed, at \$5 per diem. This revision will cost the county considerable money, but it is claimed by the members of the board to be amply worth the expense. They assert that it will result in the weeding-out of a large number of incompetent teachers, and in a general purification and strengthening of the county schools. lone sent 3000 pages of manuscript. About six thousand children take the

schools. Deliberate intention to deceive is asserted by the board to be the only possible explanation of the erratic markings on many of the sets of examination papers. The object of the offending teachers is of course to protect themselves from the injury to their professional reputation, which they expect to result if many children are marked "failure."

WHY TEACHERS FALSIFY.

WHY TEACHERS FALSIFY.

Here is a typical case: The young man who teaches in some particular district school is notified by the county board that he must file a report giving estimates from class-room work of the standing of his pupils in all branches. Fearing that the examination records of his charges may be unsatisfactory, he puts the estimates just as high as he possibly can, in order thus to bring up the averages. After the estimates are filed, the county examination questions arrive, are opened in the presence of the class, and given to the school. When the teacher marks the papers, he finds that the children have betrayed woeful ignorance. Rather than have them fail he marks the papers from 5 to 50 per cent. higher than they deserve; these inflated ratings are averages.

ful ignorance. Rather than have them fail he marks the papers from 5 to 50 per cent. higher than they deserve; these infiated ratings are averaged with the still more infiated class-room estimates, and the juggled class-room estimates, and the juggled result is that all the children paiss. "What a fine teacher we have," say the taxpayers. "He graduated the largest class in the listory of our school. There wasn't a single failure." The trustees, whose children were given especially infiated markings, are highly pleased, reengage the successful pedagogue, and pass commendatory resolutions.

Suppose that the following year the successful mark-falsifier resigns and a conscientious teacher finds that the higher grades are crowded with children' wholly unprepared for their work, children who by right belong far lower down the scale. All the year there is a disheartening struggle to build on foundations of sand. When examination-time comes, the water is squeezed out of the stock. The conncientious teacher rates the children according to their deserts, and many of them necessarily fall below the requisite standard. Delegations of indignant parents wait upon the trustees to complain that the new teacher is incompetent and prejudiced. "He wouldn't promote my Sam," they say, "who always was promoted with high marks before." The trustees' children, who have been marked "failure"—the accumulation of past delinquences—revile the teacher to their parents. The trustees incapable of understanding the true merits of the case, think that a teacher who fails to promote so many pupils must be incompetent and the really conscientious and capable worker is discharged.

REMOVALS OF INCOMPETENTS. A wholesale cancellation of certifi-cates is very likely to be the upshot of the county board's investigations. of the county board's investigations. Scathing letters have been sent to those teachers who have proven to have grossly overrated their examination papers, taking chances that the board's revision of the papers would be only perfunctory, and more stringent measures than mere warning may be expected before the end is reached. As yet the board has reached only the I's in the alphabetical list of districts, so many teachers are still resting in blissful unconsciousness of the fact that their overmarking, if any there be, is about to be detected.

The plea is made by some that the board has asked questions of undue difficulty. However, in each examination twelve questions are given, of which the child may answer any ten. A rating of only 75 per cent. needs to be obtained to insure a pass mark. Besides this the teacher's estimate from daily work is allowed to count, and

unless the average of these two ratings falls below 75 per cent. the child is promoted.

Another plea made by the teachers who have been falsifying the returns is that the board is unfairly stringent in its revisionary markings. The members of hie board contend that this is not the case. They say that the questions are all simple and direct. Either the pupil knows the answer or he does not. In some subjects, as English or physiology, it is of course necessary to allow some latitude, but in arithmetic, grammar, spelling, and the like, either the answer is right or it is wrong, and there are no two ways about it. In such subjects, marking is of mathematical accuracy, they say, and any two examiners, wholly unbiased and without personal interest in the result, would give substantially the same markings. But in these subjects, just as in the others, inflated markings are scandalously common.

Take an examination paper in spell-

inflated markings are scandalously common.

Take an examination paper in spelling, for instance. It would seem impossible for two people to mark such a paper differently, provided ordinary care was used. Yet one teacher gave an inflated rating to nineteen out of twenty-three ratings, another to nine out of twelve, and another falsified the spelling report for every one of the five members of a class.

In arithmetic it is the same. In this subject there is no excuse for more than a very slight variance in examination markings. Herewith are some figures showing how one teacher lied to the board, that his report might make it appear that his pupils had done better than they really had, and flow he magnified his classroom estimates, to raise the averages. The figures show the ratings of an entire class in arithmetic, the first column giving the teacher's advance estimate from classroom work, the second the teacher's own marking of the examination papers, and the third the board's ratings of the same arithmetic papers.

FALSIFIED RATINGS.

FALSIFIED RATINGS.

Teacher Class standing-

Here is a typical example of infla-tion in United States history: Teach-er's classroom estimate, 85; teacher's examination rating, 82; board's rating, 35. And here is one in English: Esti-

35. And here is one in English: Estimate, 80; examination rating, 77; boord's rating, 59.

The discovery of the pernicious overrating will have many and varied effects. All the county teachers are appointed by the school trustees of the district in which they work. Though they are not appointed by the county board, yet they hold their places at its pleasure. The board can at any time annul a techer's certificate, for immorality, incompetency, or unfitness as

annul a techer's certificate, for immorality, incompetency, or unfitness as a teacher. This gives the board power to raise the standard.

Though work be carried on night and day, the board cannot finish its revision of the papers by the time the county schools open. Already some of them are beginning work. The result is that there will be confusion in the rearrangement of the grades. Many children will return to school, expecting, from the falsely favorable marks given by their teachers, to begin the work of a new grade, only to find that the board has reduced the ratings, because of gross overstatement by the teachers, and that a term's work must be repeated.

cause of gross overstatement by the teachers, and that a term's work must be repeated.

The teachers will all be apprised of the board's determination to see that hereafter overratings are not tolerated, it is expected by the board that the teachers' realization of the seriousness of the situation will result in more diligent efforts than heretofore to teach thoroughly and well. The children will no longer be given such flagment overrating as in the past. An increase in efficiency is expected to result throughout the county.

The Los Angeles and Pomona schools are the only ones in the county not under the direction of the County Board of Education. The Pasadena schools have been permitted to correct their own papers without submitting them for revision to the board. This practice will not be continued. It must be understood that not all of the teachers have overrated their papers, nor infated the classroom standings, but the practice has been exceedingly and lamentably common.

SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEWS.

County Superintendent of Schools J.

SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEWS.

County Superintendent of Schools J.
H. Strine says that he has been prevented by press of other work from taking any part in the revision of the examination papers. He believes that in some instances there have been overratings, but he regards such cases as due to carelessness rather than to intention. The tone of the letters sent to the teachers he regards as too severe, holding that it would be professional to suggest need of improvement, rather than intimate unworthy motive. He says that many thoroughly conscientious teachers have sent in ratings tious teachers have sent in ratings which seem rather high, doing so because of press of work at the close of the school year and consequent con-fusion, rather than intention.

fusion, rather than intention.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

"Before becoming a member of the County Board," said President Luther G. Brown yesterday, "I had frequently heard as a matter of common rumor that many of the teachers regarded the annual examinations as a sort of farce, and the review of the papers by the board as merely perfunctory. Nevertheless, I was surprised beyond measure to find the condition as deplorable as it is. It is the purpose of the board to go to the full limit in putting a stop to such a condition, and to bring about a complete reformation, so far as lies in its power. The four members of the board who are doing the work are unanimous in their determination, and, as it is also a part of their duty to see that the course of study is enforced, they will expect the County Superintendent, who is ex-officio secretary of the board, to cooperate in the work of bracing up the weak teachers, in his visits to the schools, and to see that the board's instructions are followed to the letter. Unless he does this much of the board's work will go for naught, so far as the benefits to be derived the present year are concerned. But when the papers come in next year, the board will see who has falled to improve the opportunity to raise his standard, and such teachers need expect no further consideration.

"The board's sole purpose is to benefit the schools, pupils and teachers alke, and to make it possible for the patrons and taxpayers to get an adequate return for their money, and correct teaching for their children. Many teachers have difficuit schools to handle, school-rooms are often avorcrowded and teachers poorly paid, but that is absolutely no excuse for the miserable system of over-grading that so many of them have followed. Nothing can be so detrimental to the true interests of the teachers themselves as to countenance or practice such a plan. Doubtless many teachers will be sorely surprised and offended at the criticisms passed. The board expects a loud roar from some, but the papers and records PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT. "Before becoming a member of the

oard's action."

DR. PALLETTE'S CHARGES.

"We have found that the schools are in bad condition," said Dr. Edward M. Pallette of the county board, "and that they need strengthening all along that they need strengthening are amina-M. Pallette of the county board, "and that they need strengthening all along the line. Some of the teachers have sent in correctly-marked evamination papers, but the great najority have marked their pupils examination papers from 5 to 50 per cent. higher

EXPERT OWNS UP.

M. Charavay Changes His Mind About the Bordereau.

Five of the witnesses today were for Dreyus and only two against him. Chief Handwriting Expert Charavay declared emphatically that he does not now believe that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, although, in 1894, he testified against him. Day by day the proof of Dreyfus' innocence is growing stronger, but the prisoner, broken down and emaciated by his long imprisonment, is likely never to enjoy his

long imprisonment, is likely never to enjoy his regained liberty.

Four years of suffering and terrible mental worry have sapped the strength of the man beyond recovery. No man who must it in his power to act should wait too long before taking treatment for those manifold weaknesses and derangements with which nearly every young or middle aged man is afflicted. Treating only the diseases of men, Drs. Sterling & Co., 245 South Spring street, are able to accomplish results not attempted by other physicians. A man who would win success in business, in pleasure, in any other line, must be a thoroughly rugged man—a man who can fight. The weak, puny, eneryated specimens, who are becoming so nuenervated specimens, who are becoming so nu-merous on our streets, are failures in whatever they attempt. Every such man, if he acts in time, can be speedly restored to complete strength and vigor; can once more hold up his head and swing along with the feeling that he

Specialists.

WE CURE all disorders and Weakmesses of Men Only—Contracted ailments, partial or complete loss of vital force, unnatural drains which sap the vitality, wasting away and atrophy of the organs, and all blood taints and nervous disorders, whether resulting from errors, excesses or badly-treated cases.



We make a specialty of this class of disease and treat nothing else. each and every case we accept for treat-ment or make no charge. If you cannot

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pittings, superfluous hair,
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pimples, red veins and oliy
skin, Guarantees all work.
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Consultation free.
MISS S. M. HEROLD.
The Milton, room 19, 5394
S. Broadway.



than deserved. The estimates made on class-room work greatly exceed the teachers' own markings for the examinations of the same pupils, and when our corrected ratings are compared with these, the difference is astounding. The teachers' object is of course to promote as many pupils as possible, in order to please the parents and the trustees and thus make sure of reelection. In a number of instances the children of 'rustees were graded with very much more leniency than other pupils.' In the smaller schools, where one teacher often has to teach all or several grades, than deserved. The estimates made

smaller schools, where one teacher often has to teach all or several grades, the highest grade of excellence is not expected from the pupils, but careless or intentionally false grading on the part of the teacher is inexcusable, and the guilty ones will be reprimanded and the tustees notified.

"The common history of inflation is being repeated in the schools. The wind will have to be squeezed out. The process will be very uncomfortable for some people, but in the end it will be better for all concerned."

TROUBLE IN THE BOARD. Behind all this it is known that lack of harmony between the Superintend-ent of Schools and the four other memof harmony between the Supermtendent of Schools and the four other members of the County Board of Education. Mr. Strine and his assistant, A. L. Hamilton, disapprove of the severity of the language used by the board in the letters which have been written notifying teachers of the alleged discovery of over-ratings. They have taken no part in the revision of the papers, and though Mr. Strine's name is appended to the letters, he is not responsible for them and does not sanction their contents, his name appearing only as a matter of official necessity, and because the board required him to sign them in his capacilty as secretary, though they were not couched in language employed by himself. The superintendent and assistant superintendent believe that milder methods might be used to advantage, and that the seriousness of the affair has been much overestimated. They consider the bringing of charges against the teachers demagoguery on the part of the members in rushing before the public with them, and contend that ultimatedy only harm can result to the schools. The superintendent and his assistant think the four members of the board are endeavoring to impress the public by making a show of pretended great efficiency.

It is also contended by those who think the board too severe that in most subjects there is considerable room for differences of opinion as to the mark which should be given for a particular answer, and that this natural disparity of judgment largely accounts for the difference in ratings.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Hitchia

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our elegantly appointed, thoroughly equipped, spacious, new store,

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Where we will have ample facilities for the display of the grandest assortment of woolens ever shown in the West. The new store will be ready for business

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Meanwhile we shall continue to sell the right goods at the right price at our present location, 134 South Spring Street, and will move without an hours interruption to business.

NICOLL THE TAILOR.



CATHOLIC PICNIC.

HOUSANDS OF VISITORS AT LONG

side Citizens How to Invite the Patrouage of the People of His Church-Athletic and Other Con-

Long Beach entertained at luncheo yesterday. The guests were Catholics and their friends from Los Angeles and neighboring places, who went to attend their annual pionic. The num-ber of yesterday's visitors at the sea-side town is estimated at 3500. Some people say the crowd num-bered 5000, but those figures un-doubtedly include the summer beach residents, who mingled with the throng sidents, who mingled with the throng, The public pavilion was given over to he visitors, who were made to feel horoughly at home. Among those who enjoyed the day's outing were numer-output parish priests. In the public ex-ercises there were cordial expressions of good will between representative

ous parish priests. In the public exercises there were cordial expressions of good will between representative Catholics and Protestants.

The formal exercises were held on the upper floor of the public pavilion. Joseph Scott, the president of the day, introduced the speakers. H. C. Dillon, who was one of the vice-presidents, was seated on the rostrum. After an overture by Arend's Orchestra the chairman presented J. J. Hart, acting president of the Long Beach Board of City Trustees. In Introducing that speaker, Mr. Scott referred to two Catholics who live in and near Long Beach as lonesome fellows. "It is very consoling," said he, "to know that people not of our religious faith are so broad and liberal in their views as to extend this heartly welcome that Long Beach has given us today."

In greeting the visitors, Acting Mayor Hart made some allusions to the recent great progress in Long Beach, and said he was sure the people of the town felt very highly complimented by the fact that the Catholics had chosen it for their picnic place.

"If any unluoky specimen of humanity raises a disturbance here today," said Chairman Scott, "we want you to take it for granted that he is not one of our crowd, but some loiterer who has drifted in."

Bishop Montgomery flung a few jests at the chairman and made some remarks in response to the town's welcome." If want to say to the people of Long Beach," said that there are few Catholics in Long Beach. Now I want to tell you people a secret. You have not in Long Beach. Now I want to tell you people a secret. You have not in Long Beach now if any Catholic church, or place to build one. Some people think that Catholics are superstitious, and that they have cloven feet, but I don't believe the Long Beach people think that Catholic here ha half-block of land samewhere in an eligible location, and we will go to work to build a church on it. Our people do not ordinarily so where there are no Catholic church facilities.

"We ought to sanctify our amusements and recreations. Innocent amuse

hem in the slightest sense of the

Judges.

Of the infants 1 year and under, the prise winners were: First, John Ambrose Eugene Wade, 5 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wade; second, Robert McNell, 7 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McNell; third, Jennie Richards, 5 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Richards; fourth, Marjoric Croake, 3 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Croake: fifth, Maggie Allen, 10 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allen.

The winners of prizes for babies aged between 1 and 2 years were: First, Leonie Stickelbaut, 2 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Stickelbaut; second, Rosie Stammer, 23

daugnter of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Stick-elbaut; second, Rosie Stammer, 23 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stammer; third, Frances Gos-pod, I year, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Gospod; fourth, Henry Schief, Jr. 18 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schief; fifth, Jessie Wall, I year, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wall.

Jr., 18 months, son of Mr. and Mrs.

Henry Schlef: fifth, Jessie Wall, 1 year,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William

Wall.

After luncheon a programme of
athletic sports was presented on the
beach. The 100-yard dash for men
was won by James Mead. The 100yard dash for boys was won by Paul
Magee. The 100-yard dash for girls
was won by Miss Nellie Fitzgerald.
P. J. O'Connor scored the longest
distance at throwing the hammer.
P. J. Ward attained the furthest mark
at putting the shot. Eight single men
gained a victory over eight married
men at a tug-of-war on the sand.
The members of the winning team
were: Captain, L. E. Meyer; A. S.
Rodrigues. Charles Little, Barney
Bruggman, Alex Anton, Thomas Furlong, H. O. Meyer and Daniel Phelan.
The Irish jig and reel contest on the
lower floor of the pavilion attracted
a liberal share of attention, especially
from those whose youthful days had
been spent in the land of Blarney Castile. A piper in costume rendered a
lively piece and the contestants executed difficult dances after the style
practiced in Old Ireland. The winners were Miss Kate Roche and Henry
Morrissey.

On the upper floor of the pavilion
dancing was enjoyed all the afternoon. The dancing space was all the
while surrounded by a great crowd.

Among the officers and committees in
charge of, the celebration were the following; Secretary J. P. Delaney; treasurer. T. J. Cumingham: Executive
Committee, M. T. Collins, P. P.
O'Brien, R. Molony, P. J. Ward
and P. J. O'Connor; Jig and Reel Committee, P. W. Croake, P. J. Ward
and P. J. O'Connor; Jig and Reel Committee, P. W. Croake, P. J. Ward
and P. J. O'Connor; Jig and Reel Committee, P. J. O'Connor; Chris Hickson, Eugene O'Sheah; Floor Committee, John M. Boland, Eusene O'Shea,
Charles Engelbracht, L. E. Meyer, Dr.
Anton, R. Dwyer, Harry Wheeler, O.
J. Gillespis, John Korbel, Phil O'Brien, P.
McGowan, J. O. Sullivan, J. H. Barclay, J. J. Rodrigues, J. J. Bodkin, P.
W. Croake and T. A. Wagner; Misses
Margaret F. Philipson. Tillie Ganahl,
Mary A. Th

faith.

P. P. O'Brien, late of Pennsylvania, in the course of an address, declared that the statement that Catholics owe their allegiance to a foreign porentate is false. He turned over numerous pages in the country's history, and pointed out where Catholics have played a prominent part in its develonment.

opment,
Immediately following the literary
exercises, there was a baby show, at
which P. P. O'Brien, Mrs. Fitzpatrick
and Mrs. Martin O'Neil were the
judges.

The new recruiting office, at No. 108 West Second street, attracted quite a crowd of interested spectators yesterday. The crowd stood around the windows nearly all day and read the posters stating the qualifications re-quired for enlistment. Much interest was taken in the work of the office, was taken in the work of the brack and six applicants enrolled their names and will be examined by the physician today. The recruiting station will be open evenings, by order of Mai. R. D. Walsh, in order to give working men a chance to talk over the situation with the officers after working hours. Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, who has been recruiting, under Capt. H. T. Mathews, at the small outlying towns, retceived orders from Mai. Valsh to report at Stockton for recruiting duty and left for that town last night.

Capt. H. T. Mathews, Co. D. Thirty-fifth United States Volunteers, who has had charge of the recruiting in Southern California, was in town yesterday. He has received orders to report at headquarters and will leave tonight for Vancouver Barracks. and six applicants enrolled their names

WILL GO TO MANILA. Capt. Halpin Ordered to Join the Thirty-fifth.

Another officer of the seventh Regiment, N.G.C., has been honoied with a commission in the Tairty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Arthur F. Halpin connected with the National Guard in Southern California, has been appointed captain in the new regiment.

appointed captain in the new regiment. Last Saturday evening, in obedience to orders from the War Department, he left for Vancouver Barracks, where the Thirty-fith is now being mobilized.

Capt. Halpin's first service, as an officer in the National Guard was as captain of the Anaholm company in the Ninth Regiment, since consolidated with the Seventh Later he was promoted to be major. For a time after the union of the two regiments Capt. Halpin had no connection with the militia, but at the authreak of the recent war he enlisted in Co. A of the Seventh Regiment and was given corporal's stripes. He was subsequently promoted to be second lieutenant in Co. K of San Bernardino.

Previous to coming to America Halpin, who is an Englishman by birth.

[RAILROAD RECORD.] MERCHANTS' EXCURSION. uggestion for One to This City Ha

The railroads have taken up the sug-

and December has been mentioned as

the probable month. The merchants have not yet been directly consulted,

and when they are it is believed they will suggest that early in November would be the proper time for such an

excursion. Thanksgiving day open

INTEREST IN RECRUITING.

Six Applicants for the Thirty-fifth

the holiday season. New Year's follow.

DR. VAN LIEW'S SUCCESSOR. Normal Trustees Undecided Betwee

No successor was elected to C. C. Van Liew as instructor in psychology in the Los Angeles Normal School at the meeting of the trustees yesterday afternoon. President Pierce told the rustees that he would like more time ooth said to be amply qualified for the work by experience and university work by experience and university training. One is Dr. Quantz of Toronto, Can. who has studied his specialty in four different universities. The other is Dr. George F. James, assistant professor of psychology in the University of Chicago. He is a brother of Prof. Edmund James, professor of public administration and director of university extension work in the University extension work in the University of Chicago, who was at one time mentioned as a probable successor to Martin Kellogg as president of the University of California. The trustees will probably make their decision next Saturday evening.

Miss Elizabeth Fargo was appointed assistant librarian of the Normal School. Miss Fargo has for some years New Year's follow. Merchants purchase supplies for the whole season in time to open them up for the first big day. Purchasing of fall goods of a general nature is done in November. December is too late for this.

September 4 is the limit date on National Educational Association delegates' tickets. Those who have remained here to this time are now hurting out every day. mained here to this time are now nurrying out every day.

J. M. Johnson, third vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, who has been here since Sunday, will go to Coronado today for a visit of a week. Mr. Johnson is accompanied by a party of friends.

School. Miss Fargo has for some years been connected with the Los Angeles Public Library,
President E. T. Pierce was empowered to appoint a janitor for the Normal School.

Clark Appointed Bailiff.

L. M. Clark was yesterday appointed bailiff in the United States courts, to succeed William Cline, resigned. The change excited comment among the oc-cupants of the United States building. It hupants of the United states outlains, it has been whispered about that the action of the balliff in appearing for the defense in some recent Chinese deportation cases did not add anything to the popularity of the officer with his superiors.



widely-known external liniment which so many women use. It not only paves the way for easy de-livery, but insures strength and vigor to the new-born.

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Schiffman Dental Co.,



WASHING DISHES

A mountain of dishes confronts the average housewife after all the family have dined. They are greasy dishes, too, and hard to get clean with soap and water. The best, easiest, quickest and cheapest way to wash dishes is to use a

Washing Powder

cuts the grease and makes the dishes perfectly clean. In fact all-cleaning is made easier by this great cleanser, and at half the cost of

The N. K. Fairbank Company Chicago St. Louis New York Bos



C.F. Heinzeman CHEMIST CHEMIST CHEMIST Prescriptions carefully compounded day and



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The delight in cycling is in a neat appearing, well-made wheal. ELDREDGE BICYCLES. L A. CYCLE AND SPORTING GOODS CO. 319 S. Main Street.

San Curo Cures RHEUMATISM and all diseases of

the KIDNEYS and BLADDER. Sold by the Leading Druggists Everywhere



Meyberg Bros, are going out of business.

.. MUSIC ..

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The Practice of Oriental Medicine. In two Parts-Treatise Nos. 4 and 5.

In two Parts—Treatise Nos. 4 and 5.
In all 265 pages, illustrated. Describes the new method for home use of the celebrated Oriental Herbal Remedies, with full directions. More than a hundred purely vegetable medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases, whether acute or chronic. Valuable chapter on hygiene and diet. This volume shows how every man may be his own physician. It is sumploying their skill and knowledge in a new way for the benefit of the world. This valuable publication given free to all who call or write. publication given free to all who call or write Pulse Diagnosis Free.

The Foo & Wing Herb Co., DR. T. FOO YUEN, President. 903 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles.

NOTICE. MATURITY BONDS.

INAIUKITY BUNDS.

I, E. W. Sargent, hereby give notice that is accordance with the terms thereof, I declare due and payable on September 2nd. 1899, cach and every bond numbered from I to 1000, (200, do. 0.0). Issued by me. bearing date September 2nd. 1860, payable on or before five years from date; that the principal and interest due will be paid on presentional and interest due will be paid on presentional to the comment of the paid and interest on the paid and interest on bonds will be paid after September 2nd. 1899.

Los Angeles, Cal. Aug. 1st. 1898.

EVERYTHING THE LATEST.
PRICES THE LOWEST. W. S. Allen's 345-347 South Spring St.

Spring Tan Shoes for Ladles and Gents HAMILTON & BAKER,

price surprisingly low.

W. J. Getz, 336 South Broadway

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES. Los Angeles, Aug. 29, 1899.
THE BANKS AND THE TREAS-URY. A great deal of innocent won-fer has been lately expressed at the pase with which gold deposits at San Francisco have been made available at New York. Instead of shipping the gold, it is credited to the New York sub-treasury, and there checked out by the banks owning it. That so purely a credit and banking economy should excite any wonder must be due to the infrequency with which the government financial operations are made to harmonize with the banking operations of the country, says the American Banker. When the treasury does something that is, so to speak, "up to date," people are surprised and childishly gratified. The United States Treasury, theoretically considered, is founded on the principle that banks cannot be trusted and must not be associated with on a fraternal basis. When a Secretary of the Treasury comes along who knows banking and has had a practical experience with its great economies, a made to harmonize with the experience with its great economies, a more harmonious relationship between the public purse and the people's purses is happily established.

COMMERCIAL,

BELLFLOWERS SHY. The Watsonville Pajaronian says the crop of Bellflower apples in that section is very shy this year. The matter has an important bearing, as the Pajaro Valley furnishes not only this State, but the mountain States, with this

MARACHINO CHERRIES. A dispute has been on about the duty on marachino cherries. The collector's classification put a duty of 1 cent per pound, plus 35 per cent. ad valorem, on the fruit. The importers claimed that they were merely preserved fruits, and asked for a straight duty of 2 cents per pound. The collector's classification has been upheld, and the fruit will pay the duplex duty.

the fruit will pay the duplex duty.

FRENCH WALNUTS. The latest news from France is that the crop of Mayette, or Grenoble walnuts is light, while that of Marbot and Corne nuts is a full one. The contrary would be better for our interests, as it is the lower priced nuts we have to fear. Grenobles, with the duty paid, will probably be too dear to compete actively with California nuts. The California crop will be of excellent quality this year. The nuts last year were badly burned by three spells of excessively hot weather. This year there has not been one day so warm as to do anything but the highest good to the walnut crop.

EASTERN APPLE CROP. A corre-

and not been one day so waim as do anything but the highest good to the walnut crop.

EASTERN APPLE CROP. A correspondent writes from Rochester, N. Y., to the California Fruit Grower about the apple crop as follows:

"Regarding the outlook of evaporated apples in the State of New York, we wish to say that the general estimate of the apple crop is about 40 per cent. of an average crop. The green fruit is looking fine and undoubtedly a large quantity will be barreled. Evaporators are starting up their plants, and in some instances have been drying for about a week. We will have a large proportion of harvest apples, and for that reason evaporators are able to start business three weeks ahead of normal years. In our opinion tais early made fruit will be worth from 5½ to 5 cents, while fruit dried attents per bound in bulk, for common to prime quality.

"Considerable secrecy was maintained at the National Apple Shippers' Association Convention recently held in Detroit, as to the percentage of the apple crop in the several apple producing and shipping States. True, something was given out to the public which was supposed to traverse the ground, but it was not definite; it was neither direct nor complete. Fruitman's Guide, which had a representative present who kept eyes open and sars alert, publishes the following and is willing to gamble on the approximate accuracy of the figures as compared with those in the official report, if the latter could be seen.

"Percentage of the apple crop—California, 75; Canada, exclusive of Nova Scotia, 85; Colorado, 75; Delaware, 79; Illinois, 40; Indiana, 40; Iowa, 40; Maryland, 70; Missouri 45; Michigan, 50; New York, 60; Nebraska, 75; New England, 25; New Jersey, 35; Nova Scotia, 80; Pennsylvania, 45; Virginia, ...

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

GOOD TIMES GENERAL. Great ews is coming from the corn-growing States these days, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Not only has the wheat crop in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the other States of this neighborhood been above the average, but the corn yield is going far ahead of all previous figures. The Kansas corn crop will, according to estimates, be a long way in excess of 300,000,000 be a long way in excess of 300,000,000 bushels. Nebraska's corn yield is placed at from 275,000,000 to 290,000,000 bushels, and the latest reports seem to indicate that it may go up to the 300,000,000 mark. Iowa and Missouri are in equally good fortune. The news from Colorado, Minnesota, and the Dakotas is likewise encouraging in the highest degree. This immense increase in the crops is causing some curious things. The demands on the labor bureaus in the farming regions in the West were never so great in the past as they are now, and the agencies are powerless to meet them. Wages higher than any given in many years are offered, but now, and the agencies are powerless to meet them. Wages higher than any given in many years are offered, but the supply of workers is far below the demand. Women are working in the harvest fields in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and all the neighboring States. This is a sight familiar enough in the old world, where women are in the habit of working out of doors with men. It is altogether new in the United States, however. Women are drawn upon to help in the harvesting because the supply of men is inadequate. The crops are the largest ever known, and the labor of the women is necessary to prevent loss through delay in harvesting. The West, like the rest of the country, is at the high tide of prosperity. Everybody is cheerful. The outlook is brighter than it has been in the agricultural regions in many years.

agricultural regions in many years.

STOCKS IN WAREHOUSES. The official monthly statement of dutiable goods in bonded warehouses at the port of New York on July 31, reported by the Journal of Commerce, shows a decrease of \$929,398 as compared with the value of such goods on June 30. There was a marked falling off in the value of tea, the July figures being \$1,850,202, as againust \$2,087,195 for the previous month. Coal, tar colors, to-bacco, artificial feathers, tinplates and some other articles showed very slight fluctuations. Cotton, bleached, increased from \$34,724 to \$37,981, and cotton laces from \$169,779 in June to \$218,195 in July. There was an increase also in silk dress goods, silk ribbons and silk clothing. Beet sugar remained unchanged, while the amount of cane sugar in bonded warehouses at the end of last month was much less than at the ed of June.

ture, fixtures, etc., \$55,000; total, \$37,-355,694. Liabilities, capital stock, \$90,-600,000; bonds and mortsgares, \$130,656; accounts payable (since paid.) \$3,032,990; profits, \$4,892,440 (less dividends of \$700,000, \$4,192,448;) total, \$97,355,694.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.
Poultry has begun to come in early this week, and with practically no demand; buyers hold off for low prices. The unusually hot weather makes it undesirable to carry stock lone.

week, and with practically no demand; buyers hold off for low prices. The unusually hot weather makes it undesirable to carry stock long.

Local eggs are very scarce. Most houses confess to have none at all. Those who had any were selling in the morning at 22 cents, but stocks that came in later were held for 23 cents on the basis of lay-flown cost. Eastern are moving freely, but a good moving of those which have come in of late showed all the effects of hot weather, and of having been in an locd car. Some are taking out of storage the few local eggs put in last April. Butter is not materially changed. There was talk more or less general of putting the price up on all kinds. This action hinged on what the local butter boom would do at the afternoon session. But the boem concluded to leave their prices at 55 cents.

The idea of this market is not that it is weak in itself, but only in comparison with San Francisco and the East. But so long as even one or two houses are selling castern one-pound prints at 22 cents, this will have the effect of drawing consumption to that kind and away from others which may cost close to 30 cents. The difference is too much. Cheese is very firm for all kinds. Potatoes develop no change. Supplies are mostly too green for long holding, and large retailers are disposed to be content with five-sack lots, who would take fifty sacks if the stock would carry long. Wholesale houses hesitate about taking a carload, preferring to divide a car with one or two neighbors. New crop dried apricots are pretty well all out of first hands. A well-informed rall-road man estimates the amount unsoid at twenty-five carloads. Prices are firm at 10½ cents for choice. New peaches are coming in, and will soon come freely. The cure in this end of the State will be small. Some think not above twenty-five to fifty carloads. Buyers are paying about 66% cents. The stock offering is above criticism, and it looks as if poor cheap peaches would be scarce.

Figs are plentiful at cost and down to normal prices, 4 to

cents. POULTRY.

POULTRY—Dealers pay live weight for stock in good condition; 10@11 cents per lb. for poultry; ducks, 9@10; for turkeys, 12@13; geess, 8@9; eastern poultry, dressed, good, per lb., 15.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE. EGGS-Per doz., fresh ranch, 22@23; eastern

BOOS-Fer volume to the commery. BUTTER—Fancy Board of Trade creamery. BUTTER—Fancy Board of Trade creamery. But Gest, adary, 45@47%; northern fancy. full-weight, commerce and the commerce of the commerce of

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 11%; fancy wrapped, 12%; plain wrapped, 12½; light medium, 8%; medium, 8; Gilbert, bacon, 9%; Winchester, 11%; 62%; 49°er, 11½; 613.

HAMS—Per: lb., Rex brand, 13%; skinned, hams, 13; picnic, 5½; boneless, 10; Winchester, 13%; 613%; 49°er, 13½; 613%.

DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 5½; DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 5½; DRIED BEEF—Per lb., insides, 17; 613%; cutsides, outsides.

Discounsed to the state of the st

BEANS. BEANS—Per 100 lbs., small white, 2.50@2.55; Lady Washington, 2.00@2.05; pinks, 2.55@2.60; Limas, 4.25@4.50.

LIVE STOCK. HOGS-Per cwt., 5.00. CATTLE-Per cwt., 3.75@4.25 for prime steers; 3.50@3.75 for cows and heifers; calves steers; 3.50@3.75 for cows and heifers; calves, 4.00@5.00. SHEEP—Per head, wethers, 3.50; ewes, 3.00@3.25; lambs, 2.00@2.50.

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS. RAISINS—London layer, per box. 2,00; loose, 4½66½ per lb.; seedless Sultanas, 697. DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, chelce to fancy, 9½610; apricots, 12614; peaches, fancy, 8½; choice, 8; pears, fancy, evaporated, 10611; plums, pitted, choice, 8610. prunes, choice, 768; fancy, 9610; dates, 10612; figs, sacks, California, white, per lb. 667; California, black, per lb. 667; California, per lb. 667; California, choice, per lb. 667; California, per lb. 667; California, per lb. 667; California, fancy layers, per lb., 10612; imported Smyrna, 22½625.

224@28. NUTS—Wainuts, paper-shells, 124@15; fancy softhsells, 12@14; hardshells, 10@11; almonds, softshells, 14@15; paper-shells, 15@11; hardshells, 9@10; pecans, 10@212; filberts, 12@114; Brazils, 10@11; pinons, 8@10; peanuts, eastern, raw, 7@7½; roasted, 7½@8; California, 6@6½; roasted,

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

EMONS—Per box, cured, 2.25@2.50; unured, 1.00@1.50.
ORANGES—Per box, seedlings, 1.75@2.50;
Valencias, 3.00@4.00.
GRAPE FRUIT—2.00@3.00.
LIMES—Per 100, 1.00.
COCOANUTS—Per dox., 90@1.00.
PINEAPPLES—Per dox., 2.50@5.50.
STRAWBERRIES—Fancy, 7@9; common, 4
55.

©5.

RASPBERRIES—10@11.

BLACKBERRIES—5@6.

FIGS—Per lb., 4@6.

PEACHES—Per lb., 2@3.

PLUMS—Per lb., 2@3.

APPLES—Per box, 4@ lbs., 1.00@1.35.

PEARS—Bartletts, 1.00@1.25.

GRAPES—Per 25lb. crate, 65@75.

HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW. HIDES—Dry and sound, 14 per lb.; culls, 32; dp. 11½; calf, 13½; murrain, 11; bulls, 6½. WOOL—Spring, 668; fall, 466.
TALLOW—Per lb., No. 1, 3%,64; No. 2, 3½

HAY AND GRAIN. WHEAT-Mill price, per cental, 1.20.
BARLEY-Mill price, 1.05.
OATS-Jobbing price, 1.50@1.75.
CORN-1.05.
CORN-1.09.
1.50@1.20; alfalfa, 8.50@1.00.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Per cental, Early Rose, choice to fancy, 1.40; Early Rose, poor to good, 1.15 (3.13; white kinds, good to choice, 1.25(3.13); white kinds, good to choice, 1.25(3.13); white kinds, poor to fair, 1.10(91.20); Burbanks, fancy, 1.40; sweet, per lb., 2½(93. ONIONS—New. 60(90).

VEGETABLES—Beets, per cwt., 85; cabbage, 75(91.00); carrorts, 85 cwt.; green chiles, 4 per lb.; dry chiles, per string. 65(975; lettuce, per doz., 15(920); parsnips, 90(91.00) per cwt.; green peas. 40(5; radishes, per doz. bunches, 15(920); string beans, 30(4; turnips, 85 per cwt.; garlic. 6; Lima beans, per lb., 4(95; tomatoes, 40(90); asparagus, per lb., 7(8); rhubarb, per box, 75(91.00); summer squash, per box, 40; cest plant, per lb., 4(95; corn., per sack, 90(91.00; celery. per doz., 50(90); celery. per doz., 60(90); celery. Per doz., 100(93.00); FRESH MEATS.

FRESH MEATS. BEEF-Per lb., 7674. VEAL-Per lb., 74.68. MUTTON-Per lb., 7; lamb, 8. PORK-Per lb., 7½.

HONEY AND BEESWAY. HONEY-Per lb., in comb, frames, 12@15; trained, 7@7%.
BEESWAX-Per lb., 24@25.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS. FLOUR AND FREIDSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Per bbl. local extra roller process, 4.00; northern, 4.20; eastern, 5.50@6.25; Oregon, 3.90@4.00; graham flour, 1.75 per cwt.

FEED STUFFS—Bran, per ton, 22.00; rolled barley, 21.00; cracked corn, 1.05 per cwt.

NEW YORK MARKETS,

Shares and Money.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

In July. There was an increase also in silk dress goods, silk ribbons and silk clothing. Beet sugar remained unchanged, while the amount of cane sugar in bonded warehouses at the end of last month was much less than at the ed of June.

A FAT TRUST. The American Steel and Wire Company in its application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of its atock gives the following statement of, its assets and liabilities: Asset, plants, etc., \$75,446,614; outside real estate, \$6019; stocks, investments, etc., \$5,333,245; cash, \$1,435,902; bills receivable, \$253,189; accounts receivable, \$253,189; inventory, \$7,587,445; furni-

also marked up on predictions that the stock was to be listed. In the relirond list Chicago Great Western stocks showed great strength. In the local Traction stocks Brooklyn Transit was lifted quite aggressively, and Metropolitan and Manhattan showed sympathy. Tobacco and Sugar showed strength from covering. But these elements of strength were quite insufficient to induce a renewal of buying, in the general list on any large scale, and prices continued to drift away under dribbling offerings. The bears perceived the continued heaviness, and they attacked the market in that dealings, making the close active and week at about the lowest. Few earlier gains were mostly wiped out. Those remaining were largely reduced. The weakness of foreign stock markets on account of the acuteness of the Transvall crisis was an influential factor in the day's weakness. Rates for time money was the process of the transval crisis was an influential loans were made apply weakness. Rates for time money rather quiet and price changes were irregular. Total sales were \$1,450,000. United States government bonds were unchanged in the bid prices.

Closing Stocks-Actual Sales.

Offered. New York Money New York Money.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Money on call steady at 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper. 4½@5 per cent.; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85½@4.85½ for demand, and 4.85½@4.83½ for sixty dave; posted rates, 4.84 and 4.87½; commercial bills, 4.82½; silver certificates, 59½@60; bar silver, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47%; government bonds steady, State bonds firm, railroad bonds irregular.

LONDON; Aug. 29.—Business on the stock xchange was dull today. Kaffirs were par-icularly depresed, and drooping, owing to in-reasing apprehensions in regard to the Trans-aal crisis.

Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Avail-able cash balance, \$280,545,647; gold reserve, \$246,378,252.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Consols, 105 11-16; silver,

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS Grain and Produce.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Weakness was shown by wheat at the opening of trading. Liverpool reported a decline of &d, while Northwest advices told of perfect weather for harvesting, and also said that country wheat would move freely ported a decline of %d, while Northwest advices told of perfect weather for harvesting, and also said that country wheat would move freely from now on. Longs were the principal sellers. They were apparently afraid of the present favorable crop conditions, and liquidation from that source forced prices downward slightly from the opening. The break in prices was the price of the pr

was unchanged, lard and ribs 2½c lower.

Chicago Live-stock Market.

CHiCAGO, Aug. 29—Cattle, slow at easiar prices; fair demand for matured cattle. Good to choice cattle, 5.696.60; commoner grades. 4.0095.50; stockers and feeders. 2.3694.30; steers. 2.3094.25; calves. 4.0097.25. Hogs. good demand, prices 2½.4956 higher; 4.5094.774; mixed. 4.45%4.32½; light. 4.52½; pigs. 3.5094.65; culls. 2.0093.55. Sheep and lambs, strong; sheep. 2.0093.05 or common, up to 4.2594.95 for prime native wethers, western range sheep. 3.5094.55; lambs, 3.0965.75. Receipts—Cattle, 3500; hogs, 15.000; sheep, 8000.

Available Supplies.

Available Supplies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in a valiable supplies: Wheat, United States and Capida, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,100,000 bushels; and for and in Europe, decrease 1,100,000 bushels; Corn. United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,85,000 bushels; Corn. United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,65,000 bushels. Oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,653,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. LIVERPOOL Aug. 29.—Wheat, spot, No. 1 red western, winter, dull, 5s 10½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 1½d; futures dull; September, 5s 9½d; December, 5s 11½d. Corn, spot, American mixed, new, steady, 3s 4½d; old, steady, 3s 4½d; futures quiet; September, 3s 4½d; October, 3s 6½d; November 3s 5½d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days 173,000 centals, including 122,000 American.

Boston Wool Market. Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—There has been a fair business in the wool market during the past week, with no show of weakening in the price. The movement in Territory wool continues strong on the basis of 50 cents secured for fine medium and fine. Fleece wools hold steady, but the movement is slow. The

price for XX and above Ohlo is quoted as 31 g32, with delaines at 33. Territory woods, Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 16g18; scoured, 50g62; staple, 55g67; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 16g18; scoured, 50; staple, 53g65; Jdaho, fine medium and gine, 16g17; scoured, 50g682. Australian, scotted basis, combings, superfine, 50g82; godd, 79g80; average, 75g77.

Fruit at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Earl Fruit Company's sales of California fruit: Graps—Malaga, 2 680, single crates. Peaches—Balway, 8068 Susquehanna, average 1.00; Orange Cling, 701. 45. Pears—Bartletts, 1.39. Plums—Kelsey, 4 65. single crates. Prunes—German, 70690 is gle crate; Gros, 1.6561.10. Porter Bros. Company's sales: Graps—Malagas, 70680 crate Tokay, 6061.85. Pears—Bartletts, 1.0061.75 bod Duchess, 1.25; Howells, 1.1691.45; Beurre Clairgeaus, 65; Donene, 45, half boxes. Peaches—White Cling 60 box. Plums—Columbia, 50 crate; Kelsey 50. Prunes—Italians, 1.10 crate. Twelve casold today.

Fruit at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Porter Bros. Company of the control of Fruit at Chicago

Fruit at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Porter Bros.' Company's sales of California fruit: Pears—Bartietts, 1.00g2.00 box; one lot at 30g1.15; Beurre Hardy, 75g1.10; Duchess, 60g1.10, Prune-Hungarian, 1.25, single crate; Italian, 1.20; Gros, 50g1.10, Pluma-Kelseys, 40g1.20; Egg. 25g1.00; Columbia, 30g55 single crate, Peaches, 55g70 box. Earl Fruit Company's sales: Grapes—Malaga, 85g1.40, single crate, Peaches, Late Crawford, 80 box; Susquehanna, 55g1.65; Orange Cling, 45g90, Plums—Kelsey, 1.20g2.20 single crates. Prunes—Gros, 1.30g1.65 single crate; Robe de Sergeant, average 1.05; Italian, 1.30. Seventeen cars sold.

California Dried Fruits.

California Dried Fruits. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—California dried fruits, steady; evaporated apples, common, 7½; prime wire tray, 8¼@8½; choice, 8½@3; fancy, 9@9½; prunes, 3½@8; apricots, Royal, 4; Moorepark, 14@16; peaches, unpeeled, 8@11½.

New York Dairy Market. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Butter receipts 13,000 packages; steady, western creamery, 17@21; factory, 124@15; eggs, receipts 13,200 packages; firm, western ungraded, 12@15 at market. Oil Transactions.

OIL CITY, Aug. 29.—Credit balances, 1.30; certificates closed 1.30% bid for cash; sales 5000 barrels; cash oil at 1.30%. Chicago Dairy Market. CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Butter was firm; creamery, 15%@20; dairy, 13@17; cheese firm, 9%@10%; eggs, firm, fresh, 13.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Lake copper quiet and unchanged at 18.50. Lead—Quiet, unchanged. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Copper and Lead.

Grain and Produce.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

Grain and Produce.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Flour—Net cash prices for family extras, 3.60@3.75 per bbl.; bakers' extras, 3.60@3.75 per bbl.; bakers' extras, 3.60@3.75 per bbl.; wheat.—Shipping wheat is quotable at 1.05@1.05%; milling, 1.10@1.13% per cental.

Barley—Feed is quotable at 72½@81½ per cental; brewing, 33%@2½ per cental; Chevaller, 1.05@1.29 per cental.

Oats—New feed is quotable at 1.05@1.12½ per cental for red, 1.15@1.25 for white, and 90@1.00 per cental for black.

Middlings—Quotable at 11.00@19.50 per ton.

Rolled barley—Quotable at 13.00@19.50 per ton.

Rolled barley—Quotable at 1.75 per 100 lbs.

Oat groats—Quotable at 4.50@4.57 per 100 lbs.

Oat groats—Quotable at 6.50@6.55 per bbl. for wood and 6.35@4.75 for sacks.

HAY—Quotable ras follows: Wheat, 6.50@9.25 per ton; wheat ras follows: Wheat, 6.50@9.25 per ton; wheat ras follows: Wheat, 6.50@9.50 per ton.

Straw—Quotable at 9.00 per follows: Wheat, 6.50@9.50 per ton.

Beans — Pink, — ... Lims of 1.60@1.70.

Potatoes — Early Rose, 50@60; Oregon Burbanks, 1.10@1.15; exg plant, 20@40; green peppers, 20@35; to-matoes, 30@75; garling, 22%4; cucumbers, 16@35. Burbanks, 1.10@1.35.

Various—Green peas, 1½@2; string beans, 1@
1½; esg plant, 20@40; green peppers, 20@35; tumatoes, 30@75; garlic, 2@28;; cucumbers, 15@25.

Fruit—Fancy apples, 35@1.15 a box.

Berries—Strawberries, 7.00; blackberries, 3.00
4.00; huckleberries, 3½@5; raspberries, 3.00@
4.00.

de to the services, 3%95; raspberries, 3.009
d.00.
d.0

Grain and Produce, [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Wheat, quiet;
easy tone prevailing. Bariey, weak under large
receipts and light demand. Oats in good supply. Corn unchanged. No improvement in hayplink behns slightly firmer, others unchanged.
In fruit market, some kinds of grapes are
firmer. Peaches easier. Fancy applies firm.
Melons steady. Citrus fruits donners.
Melons steady. Citrus fruits donners.
River ton the steady. Except for Strictly fancy
recamely, utter is casier. Cheese continues
firm. generally easy.

San Francisco Mining Stocks. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official clos-

ng quotations for mit	ing stocks today
s follows:	
Alta 4	Kentuck Con
Andes 15	Lady Wash. Con
Belcher 35	Mexican
Best & Belcher 61	Occidental Con
Bullion 5	Ophir
Caledonia 61	Overman
Challenge Con 36	Potosi
Chollar 34	Savage
Confidence 80	Scorpion
Con. Cal. & Va180	Sag Belcher
Con. Imperial 1	Sierra Nevada
Frown Point 22	Silver Hill
Pould & Curry 27	
Hale & Nor 30	Union Con
fulia 2	T'tah Con
Tustice 13	Yellow Jacket

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Receipts—Flour quarter sacks, 895; wheat, centals, 62.870; bar-ley. centals, 16.000; oats, centals, 4700; beans, sacks, 290; potatoes, sacks, 3400; onlons, sacks, 1300; hav. tons, 500; hops, bales, 19; wool, bales, 475; hides, 828; raisins, boxes, 500; who, gallons, 800; Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Wheat, no sales; barley easy; December, 82%; corn, large yellow, 1.05@1.07%; bran, 16.00@16.50. Drafts and Silver. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Silver bars, 59%; dexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts, sight, 10; rafts, telegraph, 12½.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING. Coast Vessels on the Way. FOR SAN PEDRO.

Vessel—From—Sc. Lila and Mattle. Bandon Sc. C. H. Merchant. Tacoma Bk. Tidal Wave. Tacoma Sc. Comet. Tacoma Sc. Louise. Umpqua Deep-water Vessels Nearly Due.

FOR PORT LOS ANGELES. Forfarshire, British bark, from London, 102 days out August 19. Clan Macpherson, British ship, from Swan-sea, 101 days out August 1. Spoken June 6, lat. 15 S., long, 37 W.

FOR SAN DIEGO. Pactolus, American bark, from Philadelphia, 103 days out August 1. In collision April 23, bulwarks damaged. Salled again and passed Reedy Island April 30. Beniciá, British ship, from Hamburg, 102 days out August 1. Spoken June 13, lat. 23 S., long. 33 W., Port Logan, British ship, from Newcastle, Aux., 36 days out August 1.

Arrivals and Departures. SAN PEDRO-Arrived: Aug. 23, schonnie Larsen, from Tacoma.

SAN PEDRO—Arrived: Aug. 28, school ames Ralph, from Port Blakeley. Sailed: Steamer Navarro, for Redondo. SAN DIEGO — Arrived: Aug. 28, British teamer Belgian King, hence Aug. 26. Sailed: Steamer Sequola, for San Francisco. REDONDO—Arrived: Aug. 29, steamer Na-zarro, from San Pedro. Sailed: Schooner Haloyon, for Eureka.

NEWPORT BEACH - Arrived: Aug. 28, steamer Tillamook, from Humboldt, with \$56,-000 feet of redwood for Newport Wharf and Lumber Company of Santa Ana. Escaping Inmate Killed.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Dovouknow this? Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Good Coffee

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

Try Great American Importing Tea Co Big Presents Free.

N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES,
S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES,
W. SECOND ST., POMONA.
E. STATE. REDLANDS.
MAIN ST., RIVERSIDE.
N. FAIR OAKS AVE., PASADENA.
THIRD ST., SANTA MONICA.
STATE ST., SANTA BARBARA.
E. FOURTH ST., SANTA AMA.

Dirt breeds disease Use

\$10,000

In Six per cent Bonds

Of the Visalia City Water Co. running 20 years, interest (semi-annual) and principal payable in gold. This property is owned and managed by conservative Los Angeles capitalists, has a growing business and earnings which assure safety of the bonds and increase in future value. The above lot offered at price which will net nearly 7 per cent. Louis Blankenhorn, hlin Building. Tel. Red 1831.

Receeseseseseses BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. OF NOTE THE NAME.

DR.PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

Anidrosis
Agents wanted everywhere
to establish treatment, both
sexes. Dr. Conant's Comround Vapor Bath. Liberal commissions and
exclusive privilege to the right parties. Large
profits for small investment. Address for
Booklet. C. B. CONANT & CO., 47 Post St.,
San Francisco, Cal. 'Phone Black 2339.

LINES OF TRAVEL



Pacific Coast Steamship Co. The company's elegant steamers Santa Rosa and Corona leave Redondo at 11 a.M. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 p.M for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port nar-

day thereafter. Leave For Los Angoles and Serb a

leave S. P. R. R. depot at 1:35 P M. for steamers north bound.

The steamers Coos Bay and Bonita leave San Pedro for San Francisco, via East san Pedro, Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon. Monterey and Santa Cruz at 6 P.M. Aug. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31; Sept. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Oct. 2 and every fourth day threeatter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.P.R.R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:03 P.M., and Terminal Ry depot at 5:05 P.M., except Sunday, Sunday at 1:40 P.M. For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without pravious notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

W. PARRIS, Agent, 124 W. Second Street, Los Angeles. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agents, S. F.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY

COMPANY—
LOS Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue
and Jefferson street.

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1899. Leave Los Angeles-| Leave Redondo-8:10 a.m. Sunday 7:00 a.m. 7:00 a.m. Daily 8:00 a.m. Daily 9:30 a.m. 10:46 a.m. Bunday 9:30 a.m. 10:46 a.m. Bunday 9:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. Daily 11:00 a.m. 6:30 p.m. Daily 4:16 p.m. 7:00 p.m. Sunday 5:46 p.m. 11:30 p.m. Saturday only 6:30 p.m. Take Grand-avenue electric or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars. L J. PERRY, Superintendent,

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES. THREE PARTIES LEAVE THE PACIFIC

Coast during September, October and November, spending 4 to 6 month in a Grand Comprehensive Tour of the World All accommodations of the highest class. Prices extremely moderate. See illustrated programme. programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 621 Market Street, S. F H. B. RICE, agt., 230 8, spring 8t,



Disorders of Men



Treated without Charge Until Cure Is Effected.

Dr. F. L. Talcott

Consulting Specialist for Weaknesses and Diseases of Men Exclusively.

My practice is confined to genito-urinary disorders of the male. Having devoted my entire attention to absolutely nothing else for the thirteen years that I have been in Los Angeles, I am prepared to guarantee to cure this class of cases, or

Home Treatment Under Our Directions

Our complete mail treatment, by which patients unable to visit office, treat themselves at home under our directions, makes the expense very much less. Send us symptoms and history of the case and we will promptly furnish plan of treatment, together with terms, which, with the co-operation of the patient, will be within the reach of all. All correspondence confidential, and letters will be returned to writer when requested.

Corner Third and Main Sts., Over Wells-Fargo. Private Side Entrance on Third Street.

VIMI VIGOR! VITALITY! MORMON BISHOPS'
use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their
followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young
arising from effects of early folly, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette smoking,
in the Back, Servous Deblitty, Headpation: Stops Nervous Deblitty, Headpation: Stops

CONSUMPTION CURED Dr. W. Harrison Ballard 4151/2 5, Spring St. SEND FOR COPYGHRITED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION."

Bicycle Riding School, Opposite Central Park.

CONSUMPTION CURED by the WHITMAN Patients treatedat home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and treatise on "Consumption Its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute, 431½ South Spring street, Los Angeles Cal

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

Capital - - - \$500,000.00 Deposits - - \$4,650,000.00 Surplus - - \$925,000.00

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Cashler; G. Heimann, Assistant Cashler, Cashler, Direct banking connections with and Drafts for sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manila and Ilolio.

Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

Adams=Phillips Company, (INCORPORATED)

OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS; James H. Adams, John D. Hooker, O. T. Johnson, Thos. W. Phillips, Andrew Turner, Herman W. Hellman Wm. G. Kerckhoff, Homer Laughlin, C. W. Smith, R. J. Waters

Transact a General Business of Financial Trust for local and nonand sell real estate, improved and unimproved—government and local bonds, bank stocks mortgages, etc. mproved and unimproved government and local bonds, bank stock, money at low rates of interest upon real estate, and manage properties. New five per cons. Mexican Government Bonds for sale.

Mexican Government Bonds for sale.

LARGEST NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Bickneil, H. Jevne, F. Q. Story, J. C. Drake, J. M. Elliott. President California. President California. President California. President California. President California. Californi

Capital\$400,000 SPECIALTY.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Telegraphic and
Cable Transfers. Surplus and Profits, 260,000

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The Los Angeles National Bank. capital, \$500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.00.

This bank has the best location of any bank in Los Angeles. It is THE ONLY UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. In its list of correspondents it has an unusually large number of banks, and consequently superior facilities for making collections. Its methods are strictly modern and up-to-date. STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring Ageneral banking business transacted, Interest paid on term deposits Accounts of corporations and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real safe for the following special solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real safe for the following special special solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real safe for the following special speci

The National Bank of California.

N. E. Cor. Spring and Second. JOHN M. C. MARBLE, Pres't. J. E. FISHBURN, Vice-Pres't. JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-Pres't. A. HADLEY, Cashler. R. I. ROGERS, Ass't Cashler. SPECIAL FACILITIE;
FOR HANDLING
EVERY DEPARTMENT
OF
BANKING. OFFICERS:

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK. N.B corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital Paid Up . . . \$100,000. 173 ius and Undivided Profits . . \$50,000 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: M. N. AVERY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres. C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Cashler; G. W. LICHTENBERGER. Ass't Cashler; E. Eyraud, D. Joseph Kurtz, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll, Victor Ponel. Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK. Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets, (Temple Block), Los Angeles, MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. UQUE, President.

DIRECTORS.

H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, L. Winter, O. T. Johnson, Abe Hasa, W. G. Kerckhoff. California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICERS,
ORD, President.
S. Vice-President.
Cashier.
Cashier.
Cashier.

OW. Hughes, E. W. Jones, R. F. Lotapelch, Homer Laughlin, I. B. Newton, W. S. Newhall, H. C Witmer OFFICERS.

G. W. HUGHES, Voc-President.
J. G. MOSSIN, Cashier.
T. W. PHELPS, Assistant Cashier.
Capital—\$250,000.08.

Surplus a no undivided profits, \$25,000.00. COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK, Broadway, first door OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—A. P. West, Pres.; R. Hale, Vice-Pres.; R. W. Cashier; H. Jevne, Nijes Pease, J. Ross Clark, Robt. Hale, F. W. Burnett, R. J. Watera Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on real estate.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK 153 NORTH SPRING STREET. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS: J. H. Braly, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevae, Frank A. Gibson, W. D. Wool
wine, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BO XES FOR RENT. Loans on real estate. A. H. Conger, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bends, Local Bank Stocks, and negotis Real Estate Morigages. Money to lean and Spanoial trusts exceeded.

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

THE LEADING INFANT FOOD

SOTTLE CURES MOBURNEY'S KIDNEY BLADDER For Bright's disease, brick dust deposit, bed-wetting, gravel, dropsy, diabetes and rheumatism. Send 25 cents in 2c. stamps to W. F. McBurney, 418 S. Byring st., Los Angeles, Cal., for 5 days treatm't. Prepaid \$1.50. Druggist

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

SHOPS AND BARN RAIDED BY FOUR

Property Valued at Several Hundred Dollars Damaged or Stolen-Judg-ment for the Plaintiff in the Haefner-Hoffman Trial-Alleged

PASADENA, Aug. 23.—[Regular Correspondence]. Another case of breaking and entering and larceny by boys has come to light. In the value of property stolen and damaged, it is the worst yet. Four North Pasadena boys have confessed to doing the business, and while they did it on a less sensational scale than the youthful band recently rounded up in this city, the loss is greater than that from all three houses burglarized in the previous raid.

In this instance the shops and barn chamber of Dr. J. S. Hodge were entered. In the shops was a lot of machinery used in the manufacture of distilled water at one time. The doctor had gone out of this business and the machinery was idle. The boys knocked off the valuable brass parts to sell them for junk, and took various other pieces of more or less value. In the doctor's barn chamber were a lot of barrels and boxes containing tools, machinery and household utensits and furniture, securely packed. When the boys got through with them be barn looked as though a cyclone had struck it. They had ruined or stolen several hundred collars worth of property altogether, just how much it is impossible for the owner to state. The police have been working on the case for several days, and believe they have secured confessions from all the lads concerned. No warrants have been issued, as it has not been decided whether to prosecute the boys or not.

rants have been issued, as it has not been ded whether to prosecute the boys or not.

SUIT OVER WAGES.

He defendant is a conspirator, a constance of the defendant is a conspirator, a constance of the defendant is a conspirator. A constance of the defendant is severed the self-defendant, implied to his feet, but his ser pulled him down. It was not to be defendant, jumping to his feet, but his ser pulled him down. It was not court to the defendant of the defenda as that the plaintiff had come to him hard up dhad agreed to work for his board, and he sed him nothing. Haefner testified that Hoffman had agreed to pay him a dollar a day of his board this trip, although he had riked for his board only at a previous time. He was a safety of the provided for his board only at a previous time. He was a safety of the provided for heighbor, Mr. Ettien, that he was paying sefter \$20 ya month. Hoffman's explanation how he happened to do this was a confession at he had told a whopper. He told Ettien as tory, he said, in order that his man, tefner, might get a job from Ettlen at that yes. He thought it was rank ingratitude for the first of the head of like that for the fellow. Mrs. Hoffman de like that for the fellow. Mrs. Hoffman far with Haefner was that he should receive his board for his work, but the statements Mr. Ettlen and other neighbors as to what firman had told them carried the day for said 35 cests. His attorney suggested apaing, but Mrs. Hoffman would not listen to suggestion, declaring she would never aparin court again.

There is an attachment on a crop of prunes longing to the defendant, and the duty of ling them devolves on the constable. They said to be worth \$58. Hoffman claims that neighbor, Ettlen, instigated this suit on actual of differences between them.

BLACKMAIL CHARGED.

int of differences between them.

BLACKMAIL CHARGED.

Sty Marshal Lacey is investigating a charge blackmail brought by an anonymous correment, who alleges that he and one of his ghoors have been bled to the amount of \$1\$ is ghoors have been bled to the amount of \$1\$ is ghoors have been bled to the amount of \$1\$ is ghoors have been bled to the amount of \$1\$ is ghoors have been bled to the amount of \$1\$ is ghoors have been bled to the amount of \$1\$ is ghoors have been bled to the corral the southern part of town, and were espied this "assistant poundmaster." The story goes and and notified the owner that he must pay \$1\$, or he would take them to the pound, en the fee would be \$2\$; whereupon he ex the fellow \$1\$ to protect himself. Furtherre, it is alleged that the same functionary ped another man's own to get loose from picket in order that he might play the game on him, and poolested another doi: Nobody could get rich very fast at this such official as the "assistant poundmastry in town of the state of th

PASADENA BREVITIES.

big social event.

Mrs. C. G. Gove and Miss Gove, who have been visiting the family of City Trustee Dobbins returned to San Francisco tonight.

A strike of thirty inches of water was made today on a piece of land owned by J. W. Hugus in Altadens.

The hot wave is welcomed by the fruit driers. It keeps the crews on the jump.

The Rebekahs gave a supper in Odd Fellows'
Hall this evening.

SANTA MONICA

A Fishing Excursion—Charged With Battery—Dancing Party.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 29.—(Regular Correspondence.) A party of Santa Monica citisens chartered the yacht Bonnie Beile of Redondo today, with Capt. W. F. McDonnell in charge, and left early in the morning on a fishing excursion. The yacht salled away toward Redondo, and returned in the evening. A large catch of fish was made. The party consisted of Messrs. E. A. Fountain, Robert Eckert, A. Carlilo, Fringerald, Frank Hammond, A. C. Maude, H. G. Maude, Victor Hopf, E. J. Patten, Oscar Robbins and W. C. Folsom.

CHARGED WITH BATTERY. A Fishing Excursion-Charged With

ch. Oscar Robbins and W. C. Folsom.

CHARGED WITH BATTERY.

Warrants were issued Monday afternoon om Recorder Wells's court for the arrest of G. G. Grimes and Rolla Grace, on the charge I battery. Ah Yung Sue, a Chinese vegetable since in the complaining witness. Sue says need to be a supple of the complaining witness. Sue says and the complaining witness. Sue says seed to be a supple of the complaining witness Sue says and the complaining witness and such as continued and the complaining witness will be present.

DANCING PARTY.

Misses Margaret C'Brien, Mabel Wilson and

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

Mrs. F. M. Tart is visiting Mrs. Kate Dryen of University for a few days.

Miss Bertha Crouch entertained a large number of friends with a dancing party at the lastic this exercise.

stayonge E. Nagel of Los Angeles gave a bowling party this avening to friends. The bowling party this avening to friends. The bowling alley of the Beach Attraction Company was engaged, and a very delightful evening was enjoyed.

Mrs. Thomas S. Ewing of Los Angeles is at the Arcadia for a short visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dexter and the latter's sister. Mrs. Henderson, entertained northern friends at luncheon today.

Mrs. Y. R. Carillo, who has been visiting her brother in the East has returned to Santa Monica.

Monica.

Bert Phillips of Ontario, who has been visiting friends here, will leave tomorrow for Stanford University.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Warner of Passadena have taken apartments at the Arcadia for an

Mr. and Mrs. FIRBIK WATHER Mrs. have taken apartments at the Arcadia for an indefinite stay.

Fred H. Jackson, who will leave soon for Lexington, Ky.. to take an extended course of theological study at the Christian College, was tendered a farewell recention yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Twitchell, No. 206 Utah avenue.

Fred North of Riverside is at the Arcadia.

Mrs. Jamison of Los Angeles is visiting her son. A. M. Jamison, Fourth strekes returned from San Francisco. Fourth strekes returned from San Francisco. Trumbar attended the reception to the Mrs. C. H. Watson of Riverside arrived at the Arcadia yesterday for a brief outing.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED AGAINST THE OIL WELLS.

Derricks Will Be Torn Down as Soon as Erected That the Beach May Be Saved from Ruin - Alleged Horse-thief Captured Near Lom-

SANTA BARBARA. Aug. 2.—[Regular Correspondence.] A terrible furore was raised in Montacito this afternoon by a transfer of 150 feet of beach land belonging to a wealthy man named Humphrey to Cody & Nelson, who have made themselves prominent here by pushing the matter of oil drilling on the beach. The consideration in the present transfer is said to have been \$150. As the land is located less than a quarter of a mile from the Country Club, and close to several pleess of had held as pleasure grounds for plenics, bathing and boating, the Montecito people are deeply concerned. This is the most serious move yet made by the beach oil men.

The purchasers assert that they will begin work at once, and that nothing can stop them. The probability is that the derricks they put up will not remain standing for forty-eight hours. The fact has been closely guarded, but a vigilance committee has been secretly organized, every member of which has agreed to fight the oil derricks with violence if need be. This committee has as members many of the best men in Santa Barbars and Montecito. They have determined to prevent the ruin of the nearly by force of they cannot act by law. They have determined to prevent the ruin of the nearly by force of they cannot act by law.

be used by the crayfish cannery in bringing crayfish from the islands. Tonight she will cross the channel, and if all goes well will cross the channel, and if all goes well will return with her first cargo Thursday or Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Barret. Fithian received their friends this afternoon aboard the yacht Rever, in which they are to sail on Thursday for the South Seas. Lunch was served at the Country Club, off which the yacht lies. Sixty people from Montecito and from this city visited the vessel.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

AVALON (Santa Catalina Island.) Aug. 35.—
Regular Correspondence.] Capt. W. H. Waterouse, owner of the little schooner Alert. acompanied by his two sons, dropped anohor in
the bay last evening. This morning he connued his cruise. his cruise. erday H. Wilfred Walker and H. G. Sut-

Yesterday H. Wilfred Walker and H. G. Sutton went out in a rowboat and caught twentytive yellowtail and half a dosen rock bass.

The Santa Ana was chartered yesterday for
a fishing trip, the anglers being D. L. Burk,
Misses Grace and Cora Parker, Miss Josephine
Johnson and Miss Evelyn McNitt. They
brought in twenty-one yellowtail, two whitefish, eleven rock bass and one goldfish.
Mr., and Mrs. B. O. Kendall of Pasadena and
Mr. and Mrs. B. Tank V. Rider went on a fishing trip to the isthmus yesterday on the launch
Mildred. They captured twenty-six yellowtail,
eight rock bass and one whitefals.

Capt. William Banning is building a little
cottage at Middle Ranch for the accommodation of himself and friends when on hunting
trips.

trips.
Vincente Moricich and wife have a new daughter, their tenth child.
Blinds and a shed are being erected just beyond the eighth green of the soif links for the use of the trap shooters. Pigeon-shootins is one of the most popular forms of amusement in Avalon during the winter. The marksmen have heretofore been obliged to go to Camp Banning, three miles by water, to indulge in the sport.

efinite period.

R. L. Swaine, chief engineer of the Southern acific at Los Angeles, and Mrs. Swaine have een at the Metropole for two weeks.

Judge J. W. Ballard and wife of Santa Anare at the Metropole.

Carlos Bransby of the Los Angeles High chool is spending his vacation at Avalor.

Colorado is represented at the Metropole by S. Waugh of Denver and Charles E. Smith f Colorado Springs.

les Davis.

S. de Lors and W. F. Hormann of Chiare at the Island VIIIa.

Becket and family, who have been at
Frand View for a week, returned to Los
les this morning.

ORANGE COUNTY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELECTRIC PLANT MADE CERTAIN.

Large Guarantee Bond Filed-Power and Light Will Be on Tap from Santa Ana Canyon Within Six

SANTA ANA. Aug. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] There can no longer be any doubt as to the good intentions of the men to whom a franchise was recently granted in this city for an electric light and power plant. Fresdent Barker of the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles, the acknowledged head of the company proposing to operate in this city, was in Santa Ana today and signed the \$5000 guarantee bond that the company would begin work on the proposed plant at once, and would spend at least \$10,000 on the plant within the next six months. It is the intention of the company to have the plant completed and in operation before the expiration of the six months. It is estimated that the plant complete will cost between \$60,000 and \$75,000. The power will come by wire from the Santa Ana Canyon system.

IMPORTANT DEED FILED. IMPORTANT DEED FILED.

Today the Cutting Fruit Company filed a deed with the Recorder of this county transferring the title to its four canneries in San Francisco, Sonoma, Colton and Santa Ana to the California Fruit Growers' Association, the consideration named being \$10." There were \$35 in revenue stamps, however, on the deed, which would indicate that the purchase price was near the \$100,000 mark.

It is not expected that the sale of the plant in this city to the trust will in any way mittgate against its operation. The output of the cannery this year will be over a million cass of fruit and vegetables, and next year this output will probably be doubled.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES. SANTA ANA BEDVITIES.

Capt. Matthews received a telegram from Vancouver. Wash., yesterday, ordering him to report to his regiment, the Thirty-fifth, U.S.

V. The captain, together with his wife and two children, will leave tomorrow for the morth. It is expected now that the Thirty-fifth will sail for the Philippines on or before September 18.

A marriage license was issued today to Daniel Adams, aged 25 years, and Louise V. Ashford, aged 30 years, both residents of Santa Ana.

The Southern Pacific pay car arrived in Santa Ana today. From here the car was pulled over the old Santa Ana and Newport Railroad to Smelzer Station.

Statiroad to Smelzer Station.

Several gold-bearing quartz ledges have been located in Verdugo Canyon, in the mountains about ten miles east of Capistrano.

The new city well is now down over 300 feet, and the water is within a few feet of the surface.

ANAHEIM.

Walnuts Now Out of Danger-Alfalfa

a vigilance committee has been secretly organized, every member et which has agreed to fight the oil derricks with violence if need be. This committee has as members many of the best men in Santa Barbara and Montecito. They have determined to prevent the ruin of the has a series and Montecito. They have determined to prevent the ruin of the has as members many of the best men in Santa Barbara and Montecito. They have determined to prevent the ruin of the hard of the har

SAN BERNARDING COUNTY.

Forest Fires on the Mountains in

picked up, out of his fees, and if hay is high
it is a losing game. For burying dead dors
and cats the poundmaster is allowed 50 cents
each, and he turns this money over to a poor
fellow who does the disagreeable work. So the
initimation that somebody is "living on the
public" out of pound fees is more humorous
than scandalous. It is possible that some unauthorised and preposterous person has been
raising the wind in the manner alleged, and the
Marshal is going to dig into the case.

RETURNED EXPLORERS.

A. C. Vrohan returned today from a long
four among the pueblos of New Mexico. He
was the photographer of an expedition organized by Prof. F. W. Hodge, chief clerk of the
Eureau of Ethnology at Washington, and
the party included, besides these two genilemen, George Parker Winship, the translator,
and Dr. Eliot Cowes. They traveled 550 miles
in their wagon, camping every night and visiting the pueblos from Taos to Zuni, besides
numerous ruins. They secured many photographs, relies and selentific points in the sance.

A deed was filed here this afternoon conveythe power of the manner of the manner of the part of the presented the Marker Pithian by the past forward the Montacito
town, are included, with the Montacito
town, are included, with the Montacito
out Friday, south of Bintf Lake, on the next also deeded. These properties are possessions of the estate of the late Joel A. Fithian.

RETURNED EXPLORERS.

A C. Vrohan returned today from a long
thou among the pueblos of New Mexico. He
was the photographer of an expedition organized by Prof. F. W. Hodge, chief clerk of the
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numerous ruins. They secured many photographs, relies and selentific points in the succession of the estate of the state of the state of the state
of the translator.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES. Elizabeth Brown was today committed to the Highland Asylum by Judge Campbell on the testimony of D. C. Day, F. E. Reimers, F. M. Bristol, G. D. Brown, Dr. S. G. Huff and Dr. J. T. Colliver. Officer Clews has instituted a vigorous cru-sade against fast drivers. Four arrests were made yesterday, the offenders being fixed 58 each.

COVINA.

COVINA. Aug. 29.—[Regular Correspondence-] Arrangements are being made with the San Gabriel Electric Power Company wherebelectric current will be delivered in Covina.

The organization of a new fruit association ane organization of a new fruit associatio at this point has been completed. The officer and board of directors are as follows: J. S. Kuns, president; A. L. Weilington. Vice-president; L. Ratekin, secretary: T. E. Fitch, C. T. Hari, A.; M. Seeley, R. A. Meredith; Covina, Valley Bank, treasurer. The new packing-house will be built on the north side of thrailroad station.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

COUNCIL ORDERS THE WATER BOND CASE APPEALED.

Negotiations With the Southern California Mountain Water Com-pany-Saloon Men Try to Intimidate a Delegate - Chinaman's Horse Drowned.

SAN DIEGO; Aug. 29.—[Regular Correspondence.] Last night's session of the City Council was extremely interesting, and the lobbles were crowded. A letter was read from the Southern California Mountain Water Company, asking for a grant of a reservoir site in the City Park, and for permission to lay pipes to supply the city. This letter was seconded by another, in which the same company, by its president, made positive statements as to its ability to supply the city with water. These letters were referred to the Water Committees for further investigation. The Joint Water Committee recommends that the City Attorney be instructed to appeal the water-bond case and secure final settlement. There was considerable debate on the matter, An adverse communication from Mayor Capps was received. The City Attorney addressed the meeting on the question. The, committee's report was adopted by unsnimous votes.

SALOONMEN'S INTIMIDATION

Because a member of the Board of Delegates, who, in his business capacity, is collector for the Sunset Telephone Company, at last night's Council meeting, had backbone enough to vote against a delay in the proceedings against the nickel-in-the-slot machine, a number of the saloonmen have notified the total manager of the telephones company to total manager of the telephones at once. The company belief telephones at once. The company belief telephones are not already some of the saloonmen have to already some of the saloonmen have to already some of the saloonmen have the process of the saloonmen have the saloonmen have the process of the saloonmen have not the saloonm

POOR JIM.

signees in the East.

Jerry Connell, roadmaster in the National road district, while repairing a bridge yesterday morning, sustained a severe cut on the head by the falling of a heavy lever.

The St. Denis returned from Ensenada last night, and this morning went on the marine ways to have her bottom cleaned.

BOOMING VLADIVOSTOK.

SURPRISING ACTIVITY IN THE FAR

Many Large New Buildings in Proc Liveries of the Hackmen - An Abundance of Flowers-An American's Unhappy Experience.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.1

VLADIVOSTOK (Siberia,) May 30, 1899.—Vladivostok surprises. It is new, raw, rushing and Russian. The Chi-nese, Koreans and mixed races are in it, but not of it, and the Russian rules the roost. And just now he is build-ing and booming, not on the western plan of plot and paper, but in serious earnest and substantially. In the last two years the city has taken a big step forward, and as its outer limit is fifteen miles from the water front, and there is good building land beyond, come a fixed fact. There are scores of brick buildings, from one to three stories high, in the city, and at least twenty in course of erection. Among the latter a postoffice 250x400 feet, a schoolhouse 250x300 feet, and four the testimony of D. C. Day, F. E. Reimer, F. M. Bristol, G. D. Brown, Dr. S. G. Hur and Dr. J. T. Colliver.

Officer Clew has instituted a vicrous crusted as against tract drivers. Four arrests and against the control of the contro stories high: the Russo-Chinese Bank feet, and others of a public or private character, in several instances

THE LIVERIED COACHMAN.

The driver of a private carriage in Vladivostok looks the real thing. Our host had a driver who wore a long dark blue coat, voluminous as to skirt, padded in thick, lengthwise ridges about the hips, and back, with a broad velvet collar and sliver buttons. He had high and shining boots and a black bell-topped beaver hat, four inches high, with a narrow, curly brim and a broad black velvet band decorated with a large upright sliver buckle in front.

The liveries of the private drivers vary in color and ornamentation according to the various tastes of Vladivostok swell society. The Chinese, big, strong and independent, many of them standing six feet and over, and wholly different from the meek and lowly Cantonese in America and the effeminate Koreans in a dress intended for white, contribute to the novel coloring of the streets, and so, with soldiers in all sorts of uniforms, including the dashing and dandy Cossack, private and public teams, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, civilians in European dress and peasants from all parts of the Russian empire, the streets of Vladivostok are a kaleidoscope.

We had marveled at the green hills

civilians in European dress and peasants from all parts of the Russian empire, the streets of Vladivostok are a kaleidoscope.

We had marveled at the green hills and the thick growth of trees in and around the city the day we landed, but even after this surprise we were not prepared for the disclosures of a closer view. Even as we drove from the steamer through the pelting rain each corner had its group of Chinese and Korean flower venders, their baskets filled with lilies of the valley, the common wild flower of this part of Siberia. In our later walks on the hills we gathered wild helibtrope, syringa and jasmine, sichly colored and fragrant, and violets and hyacinths, and this was on May 25. All kinds of green trees and bushes were in full foliage, and some of them, strange to us, were very pretty. An American lady who has lived here twelve years, and whose hospitality to American visitors is proverbial, told us that on the Island of Astelon, a few miles away, she gathered twenty-seven varieties of wild flowers in two hours one morning last summer.

The climatic conditions of the region

summer.

The climatic conditions of the region
The climatic conditions of the region The climatic conditions of the region are very generally misunderstood. For two years there has hardly been enough snow in Vladivostok to swear by, and the temperature has seldom fallen far below zero. Still it is not the place one would select for a home unless one's choice was limited. The drinking water, drawn from dug wells, is of necessity dangerous before boiling, for the city is sewerless, and the sanitary conditions, bad as they are, are bound to be worse. But for the natural drainage, due to favoring topography, the city would ere this have had a sharp warning. The Siberians are reckless violators of sanitary laws. This fact strikes the visitor with full force as soon as he gets within smelling distance of a Vladivostok hotel. AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Thanks to the courtesy of an American of Americans, doing business in a

large way at this and other Asiatic ports, we escaped hotel horrors, but an American less fortunate than ourselves, large way at this and other Asiative ports, we escaped hotel horrors, but an American less fortunate than ourselves, and who reached here friendless and alone, simply equipped with letter of credit, baggage and his mother tongue, had an experience that will stay with him for years. He made the trip from Nagasaki on a Japanese steamer, and as she anchored in the harbor he had to land with his baggage in a sampan. The Chinese and Koreans on the water front are as rude as some water front men in other lands, and the moment our American friend stepped ashore his patronage was solicited in two or three languages, and his bags and boxes grabbed by as many delegations of what he took for shrieking fiends. He finally fought off the gang, hired a Chinaman from the steamer to guard his traps, hired a carriage and rode up town to hire a room. At the leading of the two hotels he got a room for 6 roubles a day, with the privilege of board a la carte. No one met him at the hotel, which had no office, and when he finally found his room it had no looking glass. There was a bed he was at liberty to use as best he might. He brought his things to the hotel, bought bed clothes (you carry your bed clothes in Eastern Siberia or go without,) and finally retired in the vain hope of sleeping off his disgust. The next morning he arose betimes, and went down for breakfast. By pointing to his mouth and his stomach, and through other pantomime, he made it known that he wanted something to eat. Through the kindness of a German who spoke some English, he learned that the breakfast hour was it am. He went out foraging and finally found an excellent confectionery, where he could get eggs, coffee and rolls at all hours. As his difficulties culminated in the theft of a valise containing his letter of credit, private memoranda and rever recovered, his opinion of Vladirettels.

toilet articles, taken from his room and never recovered, his opinion of Vladi-vostok hotels and the city author-** **FOOD THAT** MAKES BRAINS \$ GRAPE - NUTS Grocers Purnish at 15c. ***

The Scientific Work of a Food Expert.

It is a plain enough proposition that if we use up, destroy and cast out, minute parts of the body each day we must make good these parts and rebuild each day or we go backwards and break down. Chemists have analyzed the little

chemists have analyzed the letter particles thrown off through the pores of the body and find Phosphate of Potash as a result of active brain work. This must be replaced or nervous prostration sets in. Can we rebuild it with the drug Phosphate of Potash?

phate of Potash?

No, for nature demands that element
furnished as found in the grains, in
fruits and in meat, and as prepared in

fruits and in meat, and as prepared in her own accurate laboratory.

Food experts have utilized the knowledge that brain matter is composed of Albumen and Phosphate of Potash.

They have taken the parts of grains known to contain these elements and skillfully prepared a food for human use, giving it the name of Grape-Nuts.

This food is of delicious flavor, is in coarse granules and ready cooked. It can be served instantly with a little cream or milk, hot or cold, as preferred. A distinct increase in mental power is observable after ten days or two weeks use of Grape-Nuts.

weeks use of Grape-Nuts.
Sold by grocers at 15c per pkg.

angry looks and equally angry responses, it seemed to me that in tone and talk he was the peer of his prototype in the land of the brave and home of the free.

THE LIVERIED COACHMAN.
The driver of a private carriage in Viadivostok looks the real thing. Our host had a driver who were a long

A TIGER HUNT IN VLADIVOSTOK. Talking of hotels reminds me of a story told by Mr. Bostlemann, director story told by Mr. Bostlemann, director of the marine department of the Russo-Chinese Railway, a fine type of stalwart Russian, standing 6 feet 2° and weighing 260 pounds. We met at a tiffin given in Shanghai by Consul-General Laptew, and on learning of my intended visit to Siberia Mr. Bostlemann said:

"I shall never forget a tiger hunt I saw in Vladivostok."

"In the city itself?" asked a chorus of voices.

"I shall never lorget a tiger nunt is saw in Vladivostok."

"In the city itself?" asked a chorus of voices.

"Oh, yes," he answered, as he stroked his brown beard, "in the city, and in the heart of the city, and a thrilling affair it was. I was at the hotel, and among the guests were some lively fellows. After a drinking bout one night a man fell under the table, and we lifted hinm to a sofa behind a screen. After a time another fellow, an American by the way, who had been celebrating on his own account, came into the room with an Indian whoop. His eye caught the figure of a tiger embroidered on the screen. In a flash he drew a big pistol and fired two shots at the beast. Before he could fire a third I had him jammed against a billiard table. We flung the screen aside to find our drunken friend snoring away as if nothing had happened, although four inches above his head was a bullet hole through which we saw the moonlight."

A few blocks from the scene of the tiger hunt, on the crest of a hill the Tiger Battery is located. The battery owes its name to the fact that a tiger was once killed on the hill and not to the screen story.

In speaking of Vladivostok hotels, I have had in mind the possible inquiries of people thinking of making the transsiberian journey. Let me add that the hotel tables are excellent, strange, as this may seem, and at the bakeries and delicatessen shops you can get luxuries at modest prices. If you insist on doing Siberia, get a Russian-English vocabulary, and learn two or three dozen common words and phrases, and bring your bedding.

three dozen common words and phrases, and bring your bedding. WILLIAM MITCHELL BUNKER. [Copyrighted, 1889, by Wm. Mitchell Bunker.]

SUSPICIOUS FRENCH.

Police Claim Artilleryman Holds Commission in German Army.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PARIS. Aug. 29 .- [By Atlantic Cable.] A case somewhat similar to that of Capt. Dreyfus, now being tried by court-martial at Rennes for treason, is reported at Nancy. The police claim to have found at the residence there of a French artillery subaltern, a commission in the German army and valuable French army maps. The suspence of the property maps. uable French army maps. The sus-pected man belongs to an old Alsatian family, other members of which are suspected of complicity in the affair.

Dyspeptic People

should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't expect one spoonful to cure you. but give it a chance to get at your over-worked stomach, lazy liver and impure blood. After a while you'll find your nervesstrong and your digestion perfect Use it faithfully, be you man or woman, and it will surely cure you. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Stomach

Don't Expect a Substitute to

Bitters. Help you. RADAM'S

Microbe Killer. Death to Bacteria in Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Blood Disorders, Eruptions, Skin Dis-eases, Dyspe paia. See testimo-niais. C. H. LEWIS, Druggist, Sole Agent, Fourth and Broad-way, Los Angeles, California.

To Rupture Sufferers

Of Santa Barbara.

My home is at 215 Santa Barba-

ra street. For five years prior to the year 1895 I suffered with painful scrotal hernia and was unable to obtain relief until, in 1895, I went to Professor Fandrey, late of Europe. I had heard from several of our citizens, who had been cured by him, of his ability as a Rupture Specialist. After an examination he told me he could give me relief and comfort at once and effect a permanent cure if I would follow his instruc-tions, which I did. After seven months I was completely cured, and up to the present time I am still perfectly free from any sign of Rupture. Professor Fandrey left Santa Barbara in 1896 and located in Los Angeles, where he is having unprecedented success, and I no-tice by the Los Angeles papers that since he has been there and had such unbounded success in the curing of hundreds from Rupture that there have been many companies, professors, expert fitters, ect., sprung up in that city like mushrooms, but not being able to show

number of other Santa Barbara citizens who have reason because of their own cure to refer any fellowsufferer to Prof. Fandrey, who is now at 642 So. Main St., Los Angeles, and whose method is simple and natural, without operation or injection, guaranteeing relief, comfort and protection before you leave his office. And I am sure that any one who follows his directions faithfully, as I did, will be cured as I and hundreds of others have been. Any sufferer wishing further particulars in regard to my cure may call or address 215 Santa Barbara St. JOSEPH WYLIE, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Aug. 12th, 1899.

"Want of Watchfulness

Makes the Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. In never disappoints.

Impure Blood-"Five years I suffered with pimples on face and body. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me permanently. It also cured my father's carbuncles." ALBERT

also cured my father's carouncies." ALBERT E. Chast, Tustin City, Cai.

Catarrh—"Disagreeable catarrhal droppings in my throat made me nervous and dizzy. My liver was torpid. Hood's Sarsaparilla corrected both troubles. My health is very good." Mrs. ELVIRA J. SMILEY, 171 Main St., Auburn, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints



Make the Hair Grow

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Beston. " How to Have Beautiful Hair," free



Edward M. Boggs CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

AUCTION.

11-Room House, 401 Court St., COR. HILL. Thursday, Aug. 31.,

10 A.M.

Six Bedroom Suits, Mantel. Folding Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, all the Bedding, Draperies, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Parlor Furniture, Chairs and Rockers, Majestic Steel Range, Utensils, Dishes and Glassware, Carpets, Ruga, Mattings, etc. Goods on exhibition on morniture of sale. Parties Going East. Otensiis, Discourse etc. Goods on exhibitation Mattings, etc. Goods on exhibitation Mattings, etc. Goods on exhibitation matter in the control of the contro

436, 438 and 440, South Spring,

Wednesday, August 30th 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.,

enter's Tools, Carpets, Rugs, &c. RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers. 20 Milk Cows.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 10 a.m., on San France Ranch, one-half mile north of Downey.

20 Head Milk Cows, Graded Jerseys and Dur-Shams; 20 Turkeys, 10 Toulouse Geese. 48 Chickens
I am moving from the ranch and will sell my entire stock good milk cows without limit or reserve.

RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers.

Of Fine Household Goods rooms, but not being able to show cures, have one after the other died out. One of these companies I see is advertising in one of our city papers, but I am quite sure that if any one is in need of assistance in the line of Rupture, he will not only take my advice, but that of a number of other Santa Barbara cit-

AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

25 W. Fourth street. He will be you suction four goods or give you a guarantee by suction or sell them at private sale. I have buyers for hotels and rooming-houses. Refer you to all the leading furniture houses in this dity.

C. M. STEVENS. Auctioneer.

Licensed auctioneers will conduct auctions any place in the State. Will buy all kinds of stocks of goods or furniture for spot cash. First-class references. MILLER AUCTION CO., Telephone Black 3461. 419 South Spring St.

FURNITURE WANTED I will pay the highest cash price for good second hand turniture. H. Arnold, dealer in New and Second Hand Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods. 413 S. Spring St.

If for any rea-

son you should

wish to return

one of these

suits after a

careful inspec-

tion at home.

you can have

your money

are selling

upon their merits as good wear-

ing, good looking business suits

for business men. Sack coats of

the latest styles. Cheviots,

worsteds and cassimeres. Hardly

two suits alike, that's why you

Men's Fancy random mix-

Socks tures in cross stripe effects. Best Sea Is-

land cotton, seamless and spliced

where the wear comes. Several

different colorings, socks that usually sell at 15c,

Men's Several broken lines

Shirts of 75c and \$1 shirts have been combined

into one lot, thus completing the

line of sizes. White bodies with

percale bosoms and cuffs to match,

and percale negligee with cuffs to match. Choice 50°C

Silkoline We have just re-

Drapery ceived a pretty lot of floral ef-

fects in a good assortment of col-

ors, for curtains, cushions, drapes,

of the whole lot.......
SOUTH ENTRANCE.

on sale at.....

SOUTH ENTRANCE.

City Briefs.

The Good Samaritan. Remember the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children. Drop a card to Fred Vrigsted, at the "Good Samarirtan" (formerly Capt. Frazier's place.) No. 125 East Seventh street, and anything you have to donate will be called for.

The Times business office is open all night, and liners, death notices, etc., will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements may be sent in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 8:30 p.m. Telephone Main 29.

Physical culture and elocution classes begin Wednesday, August 30, Kramer's, 932 South Grand avenue. Hours 2 to 4 p.m. Tel. Red 1955.

The Times job office has removed temporarily, while new building is be-

The Times job office has removed temporarily, while new building is be-ing erected, to basement of The Times Building.

Building.

All kinds plain machine composition at 30 cents per thousand ems, standard measure, at The Times job office.

Los Angeles Military Academy reopens September 26. Visitors take Westlake Traction cars.

Annual custion sele, City of London, 113 S. Braodway; big bargains.

Furs repaired, D. Bonoff, 247 S. Bdwy.

threed from henceforth between the main postoffice and Station H, at No. 2306 Union avenue.

Jim McDonald, while slicing a wa-termelon with a large knife last night, cut a two-inch gash in his left hand. He was attended at the Receiving Hos-nital

pital.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph' Company's office for Herman Herald, F. L. Reed, W. C. Reveal, Verplanc Newlin, Frederic Carter, George Wilson King. Eli Clark was convicted in Justice Morgan's court on February 21 of battery and fined \$60. He appealed the case and was released on bonds. Last night his bondsmen surrendered him at the Police Station and he was locked up.

A DANGEROUS CURVE. Ike Barman Seriously Hurt in

Street-car Collision. collision between electric cars on A collision between electric cars on the University division of the Los An-geles Railway Monday evening resulted in the serious injury of Ike Barman of the firm of Barman Bros., cigar-deal-

Mr. Barman was en route to his Mr. Barman was en route to his home on West Twenty-fifth street, and occupied a seat at the extreme front of a south-bound car. At the turn at Estrella avenue and Twenty-third street, the north and the south-bound tracks so nearly approach each other as to make it impossible for two cars going in opposite directions to make the curve at the same time without collision. It is customary when cars meet there, for the south-bound car to have right-of-way. Yesterday evening, through some misunderstandign of the rule, the north-bound car did not wait for the other to clear the curve, but both proceeded to make the turn at the same time. The result was a collision. Mr. Barman was thrown violently against the back of the seat by the shock, and was severely hurt about the spine and internally. He suffered intense pain, and fainted away repeatedly.

Mrs. W. G. Bradshaw, living near by home on West Twenty-fifth street, and

Intense pain, and fainted away repeatedly.

Mrs. W. G. Bradshaw, living near by, on Estrella avenue, offered the hospitality of her house to the injured man, but he begged to be taken to his home. With a pillow loaned by Mrs. Bradshaw he was made as comfortable as possible aboard the car, which proceeded on its way after a short delay. When Mr. Barman's getting-off place was reached the trainmen and passengers helped him into his house, where Dr. Alexander attended him. No bones were broken, and there were no outward signs of serious injury, but the patient suffered such intense pain that he was put under the influence of opiates.

It was at first feared that Mr. Barnaria was a first feared that Mr.

oplates.

It was at first feared that Mr. Barnan had internal injuries which might prove fatal, but after a close examina-tion made at a consultation of physi-cians yesterday, the anxiety of friends was relieved by the announcement that the patient's condition was not dangerous. He will probably be confined to his bed for a week or ten days, but no permanent impairment of his health is anticipated.

other passengers on either car hurt, and the cars themselves only slightly damaged.

PERSONAL.

County Clerk W. W. Phelps of Riv-

erside was in the city yesterday.

Grant I. Taggart, forest supervisor of the San Jacinto and Trabuco reserves, was in this city yesterday.

Charles O. Goodwin will leave today for a two months' business trip to St. Louis, and other eastern cities. He will be accompanied by his father, Dr. J. W. Goodwin, of Pomona.

Ex-Mayor John Bryson will leave the city next Sunday for New York. He will sail from that city during the following week for Europe, to remain at least a year. He will make his headquarters in Paris, and proposes to visit all the more important cities on the continent. In spite of his age, \$1 years, he declared he proposes to "do" Europe in the most approved fashion. He may also visit Asia and Northern Africa.

For the Cycle Path.

At a meeting of the Associated Cy-cling Cluos at the rooms of the Sunset Wheelmen Monday night, the fund for Wheelmen Monday night, the fund for the building of a bicycle path to Santa Monica was started by a subscription of \$100. A Finance Committee, consisting of J. S. Thayer, Jacob Abramson and L. H. Schwaebe, has been appointed by the Associated Cycling Clubs, and the League of American Wheelmen to handle all the cash subscribed. This committee is entirely distinct from the Committee on Construction that has been forwarding the movement thus far.

ALL INTESTINAL TROUBLES PRE-VENTED.

Ten cents worth of prevention saves fortunes in doctor bills and funeral expenses. Ten cents buys a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Bruggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. MANY PEOPLE ARE SAVING

money and patience by using aluminum eir kitchens. It is the lightest, cleanest best heat conductor you can get. Pitts. Aluminum Co., 312 South Spring street

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES

BEKIN'S Van and Storage ship goods East and North at low rates. 436 South Spring.

UST fine, says every lady who uses Anyvocatrical Cold Cream.

"BISHOP'S BEER."

Absolutely non-intoxicating. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, foams like beer. The great health beverage, introduced on this coast by the temperance workers of Chicago, and now enjoyed by thousands in California. HOME SALON CO. Warehouse, Second Street and Cen-tral Avenue.

Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

AFTER WOLFSOHN'S PELF

ST. LOUIS RELATIVES ARE NOW OUT FOR THE STUFF.

Alleged Further Identification of the Mysterious Suicide - That Ten-thousand-dollar Insurance Policy is a Tempting Bait,

The St. Louis relatives of Aaron Wolfsohn, alias Wolfson, who refused to have anything to do with the body or effects of the mysterious young Hebrew who committed suicide in this city several weeks ago, after carefully ealing his identity, have changed their minds about the case and are now asserting their claim to the \$10,-000 life-insurance policy which is be-lieved to have been written for the deceased by the resident agent of the New York Life Insurance Company a few months prior to his death.

When the body of the suicide was identified as probably that of Wolfsohn, the St. Louis relatives were notified, the St. Louis relatives were notified, and they practically admitted the correctness of the identification. So far as ascertainable for publication, however, they never offered to defray the funeral expenses, and the body would have been interred in the potter's field but for the intervention of a mysterious person who volunteered to stand the expense of decent interment in Evergreen Cemetery, on the alleged condition that the undertaker would not let any one know who was paying the bill. Undertaker Howry claimed that he pledged himself to keep the secret, and thus far he has not dropped a hint as to the identity of the person who is said to have prevented the body of the mysterious suicide from going into a pauper's grave. Thus mystery was added to mystery, and much yet remains to be explained.

The local managers of the New York Life Insurance Company having expressed the belief that the suicide was Wolfsohn, and that a. \$10,000 policy in full force was awaiting delivery to his lawful heirs. Public Administrator Kel-

pressed the belief that the suicide was Wolfsohn, and that a \$10,000 policy in full force was awaiting delivery to his lawful heirs, Public Administrator Kellogg considered it his duty to look after the administration of the estate. Accordingly he applied for and was granted special letters of administration. He then demanded possession of the Wolfsohn insurance policy, which had remained all the while in the hands of Agent S. A. D. Jones. Mr. Jones delivered the precious document to Administrator Kellogg, who retains it pending decision by the courts as to who are the lawful beneficiaries. Judge York some time ago appointed James Burdette, Esq., as attorney for the nonresident heirs. Thus it will be seen that the Public Administrator and at least one local attorney stand a show of getting a share of the \$10,000, which the insurance company expresses a will insurance standing the seen the public administrator and at the property of the present of the standard of the standard of the surance company expresses. the insurance company expresses a willingness to disburse as soon as it be-comes known definitely who are the

willingness to disburse as soon as it becomes known definitely who are the lawful heirs.

Now come E. J. and O. J. Bamberger, attorneys of this city and San Francisco, and allege that they have been retained by the Wolfsohn family in St. Louis to look after their interests in the matter. There was received at Bamberger Bros.' office in this city on Monday, from St. Louis, a photograph of Aaron Wolfsohn taken in life. It resembles much the likeness of the suicide taken after death. The landlady of the lodging-house where the suicide taken after death. The landlady of the lodging-house where the photograph and she believes it to be a picture of her late unfortunate lodger. The man represented in the photograph had a flowing mustache, such as the suicide had up to within a few days of his death, when he clipped off the ends so as to alter his appearance materially. The local representatives of Bamberger Bros. believe identification of the suicide as Wolfsohn to be complete, and Bros. believe identification of the sui-ide as Wolfsohn to be complete, and hey will endeavor to enter into an micable arrangement with the Public Administrator to secure payment of the \$10,000 policy to the St. Louis claim-

It is probable that some interesting mestions will be raised before the It is probable that some interesting questions will be raised before the courts determine finally who are the lawful heirs. There is enough money at stake to make it worth while for the limbs of the law to make a hard fight for the various interests they cepresent. It is hinted by persons connected with the case that interesting developmnts are on the tapis and that they may not prove altogether pleasant for those who have all along been unwilling to disclose what they know about the strange case.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were ssued yesterday from the office of

issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:
Williard Burton, aged 49, a native of Delaware and a resident of Fort Worth, Tex., and Mrs. Minnie E. Boice, aged 38, a native of Illinois and a resident of Los Angeles.
Howard Henry Martin, aged 23, a native of Iowa, and Estella Ann Rawlins, aged 20, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.
Arthur M. Bowen, aged 25, a native of Iowa, and Olivetta M. Petrequin, aged 16, a native of Michigan; both residents of Los Angeles. Mrs. Julia M. Yeaton gave consent to her daughter's marriage.

DEATH RECORD.

VERELL—In this city, August 28, 1899, Man-ley L. Averell, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Averell of Monrovia, aged 1 year 11 days. Funeral services will be held at Lippincott's theral pariors in Pasadena today. Friends infuneral parlors in Pasadena today. Friends invited.
ROBINS—At No. 416 West Fourth street, August 28, 1839, James Robins, a native of Ohio,
aged 74 years.
Funeral storks Co., Broadway and Sixth
Funeral storks Co., Broadway and Sixth
AVERELL—In Los Angeles, August 28,
AVERELL—In Los Angeles, August 20,
AVERELL—IN LOS Angeles, August 20,
AVERELL—IN LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 20,
AVERTAL STORMAN ANGELES, AUGUST 20,
AVERTAL AUGUST 20,
AVERTAL STORMAN ANGELES, AUGUST 20,
AV

SUTCH & DEERING. FUNERAL PARLORS, No. 506 S. Broadway; lady attendant; be service; lowest prices. Tel. M. 665.

ALUMINUM IS IN THE LEAD

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

enough for any meal. Dainty enough for a

SODA



CHARLES STERN & SONS

Creams

jars.... Theatrical Cold Cream Complex=

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TYLISH

SKIRTS and Made to Order at Popular Prices. NEW YORK SKIRT CO.,

J.Magnin's Co. CHILDREN'S APPAREL at reduced

251 South Broadway.

LEGAL. ENGINEER OFFICE, LAUGHLIN ing, Los Angeles, Cal., August 29, 1886 d proposals for continuing construction ty at San Diego Harbor, Cal., will be ed here until 11 a.m. September 29, 1888 then publicly opened. Information fur

ストメアメアメアメアメアメアメアメアメアメアメア Collection of Barga

Picked from the various departments because of their intrinsic value and cheapness, In this store articles don't have to be of a low grade to be bargains. Quality and cheapness go hand-in-hand. They are the yoke which binds this establishment to the money-saving instincts of its patrons. Don't miss an item of our store news this week; you may lose a money-saving opportunity.



Dress Skirts All the white pique and Bedford cord dress skirts are re duced as fol lows: Among them are overskirt effects. tunic effects,

and insertion trims, etc. All are made of shrunken French piques and have deep hems. 85.00 grades to be sold at \$2.95 \$6.00 and \$6.50 grades at \$3.95 \$7.00 and \$7.50 grades at \$4.95. SECOND FLOOR.

Rough On the crepon order, but not crepons. Black Handsome black Goods fabrics that should sell for a dollar a yard. A variety of patterns; no two pieces alike. Kinds that will surely please those looking for separate black

skirts; on sale at

New Swell styles in Plaids camel's hair plaids that cannot be distinguished from \$1.50 fabrics. The season's very latest patterns and colorings; a 50°C full yard wide; on sale at CENTER AISLE.

Carriage These are Sun Shades reduced to third their regular value. Gloria silk carriage sun shades with good, 12-inch frames. Regular 75c grade, but they are slightly damaged, hence the reduction to LEFT OF CENTER.

Wash A large and new as-Veils sortment of white and cream wash veils, with neatly embroidered borders; veils are one yard long and are remarkably good values for the price.....

Women's Some very pretty Belts silk inlaid belts that will wear as well as solid leatner. should sell for 35c or 50c 15c each; on sale while

White Pique Fancy P. K. Almost be-Reductions yond belief should reduce our prettiest piques to such little prices. None are reserved. All those handsome striped, plaided and figured patterns that recently arrived are included.

NORTH ENTRANCE.

Table All the world of all linen, half bleached damasks from his factory that will uphold his well earned reputation, 64 in. wide and well worth NORTH ENTRANCE.



UO= We have all styles and Carts prices. One great favgood, strong reed body, with adjustable fore board and foot brake; well braced and very service-able; selling at...\$3.50

Note A fine, money-saving Paper opportunity in the sta-tionery department. A full pound package of note paper, in either satin or linen finish; both ruled and plain, in octavo and commercial sizes. 25c would be the price in the stationery stores; our price is only. 15°

Women's The record-Shoes breaking barseason; women's tan button shoes, made with hand-turned soles;

Damask housewives know Barnsley's damasks are thoroughly reliable, We secured a lot of firm, heavy



these are \$4.00 and \$5.00 qualities; on sale while ties; on sale while they last at..........\$1.25 SOUTH ENTRANCE.

Women's Gloves.

Opera tints in pink, blue, green and lavender, with fancy embroidered backs; they are the best quality of real kid and have always sold for \$2;

Children's A sample line Stockings of misses' plain black, cotton and wool stockings, and infants' white, pink, blue and

Fancy New Petticoats of Petticoats fancily striped silcot and sateen cloth, made with double flounce and cut very wide; the new fall colorings are here in plenty; Cyrano, new blues, reds. turquoise, violet, etc.; well made and perfect fitting skirts on sale at......98c SECOND FLOOR.

Silver = Silverware is about ware to take a jump in price, but in spite of the coming advance we will close out a few lines at less than their normal price. Choice of 6 fancy pattern's in Wm. A. Roger's silver plated desert spoons and forks or tablespoons and forks that are regular \$2.50 val-

etc., tinted grounds; worth 8 1-30a yard, but selling at. 5c FOURTH FLOOR. Upholstery A special lot Denim of the oriental effects on tinted grounds, colors blue, red, tan,

> grade usually sold for 20c a yard, on sale while they last, 171c

green and olive; nearly a yard wide and printed on both sides, a

AHAMBURGER & SONS THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE SANGELES

Smart Walking Hats.

Steel Water Pipe most stylish conceits in walking hats. We are offering them in all styles for 75c, some worth as high as \$2.50. Turban shapes, new wide brim effects, plain or 130 S. Los Angeles St. fancy mixed braids, all colors. We know of no house that has such a comprehensive showing

of walking hats as we have. Marvel RATE Millinery, 241-243 S. Broadway.

************ **Trimmed** Hats

The final cut has been made, you can buy a hat now for almost nothing. Not allolar's worth of goods shall remain if almost giving them away will sell them. You can have a trimmed hat now as

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We sell glasses with gold filled frames, warranted for ten years, fitted with lenses for only \$3.

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as no steel springs to rust out, no le raps to rot out, no elastic webbing to die or comfort and security try one and yo Arthur S. Hill URGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND TRUSSES 319 South Spring St.

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We will examine you, tell you in dewith those who have been acquainted with those who have been according to the control of the control of

tail what your disease is, explain our

treatment, give you full satisfaction in every way absolutely FREE of charge. You can then think over the matter intelligently.

We ADVISE a THOROUGH examination at our offices, but if you are so sitated that it is impossible to visit us personally, write us.

Our complete mail treatment, by which patients unable to visit office treat themselves at home under our directions, makes the expense very much less. Send us symptoms and history of the case, and we will promptly furnish plan of treatment, together with terms, which, with the co-operation of the patient, will be within the reach of all. All correspondence confidential, and letters will be returned to writer when requested. Patients can arrange to pay for treatment when care is effected or pay in weekly or monthly installments.

ment when cure is effected, or pay in weekly or monthly installments.

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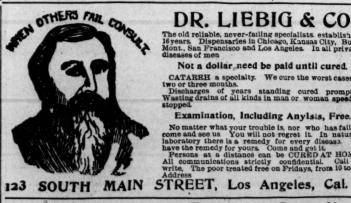
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